

# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

## CONSOLIDATED

*A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.*

## The Elevator Basement of Tomorrow

As the basements of most of the old time elevators we have inspected pass in memory's review of many years in the service of the grain trade, we recall with positive conviction that all of them were designed primarily as the superintendent's damp depository for dust and dirt. Inasmuch as basement windows might admit a little light and some fresh air, they were long tabooed.

In all early storage elevators the bins were grouped within spouting distance of the elevator heads just as we find them in most of the country elevators of today. With the development of the Chase elevator, the cribbed head or receiving house was placed along one end of the storage bins and the grain carried to and from them by means of screw conveyors. The rapid increase in the capacity of box cars called for the speeding up of all handling equipment, so power car pullers were installed to supplement the old pinch bars, power shovels displaced the primeval scoop shovels, larger buckets and head pulleys made necessary the installation of garners above all scale hoppers and the slow screw conveyors were crowded out onto the scrap pile by fast running rubber belt conveyors of large carrying capacity. All these improvements were in response to the need for faster handling facilities.

The advantage of admitting light and air into the transfer, cleaning or storage elevator never occurred to the designers specializing in grain handling structures until explosions of grain dust blew holes in or wrecked the solid walls and emphasized the need of providing numerous windows to permit fresh air to flow freely through the basement and cupola and carry out dust and dampness.

The light basement of the Missouri Pacific Elevator at St. Louis with its 11 foot ceiling, illustrated herewith, discloses any dirt or dust which may have accumulated and casts a reflection on the housekeeping practices of the operating crew. Opening the many windows of this arched basement admits a bountiful supply of fresh air and makes it a pleasant place for workmen who delight in clean surroundings. Altho few elevators are favored with so much light and air, the plans for most modern plants call for an ever increasing percentage of glazed area in the walls of basement and cupola stories. Beveling the top surfaces of ledges, cross bars and beams, and giving all walls smooth surfaces minimizes the accumulation of dust and facilitates its removal. While the well lighted, perfectly clean grain elevator basement is a goal of the distant future, particular operators find much satisfaction, in the marked improvement accomplished during recent years.





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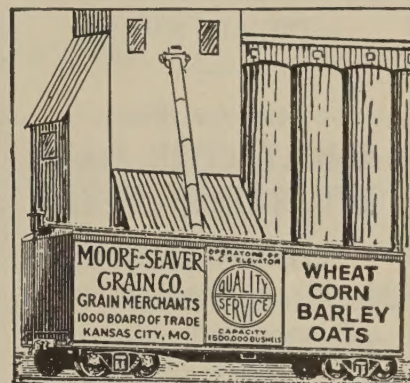
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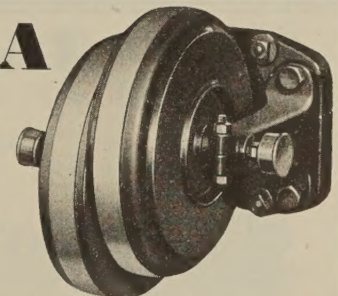
**Grain Scale Book** is designed to assign separate pages to each farmer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages and 28-page index, of high grade linen ledger paper  $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{3}{4}$  inches. Each page will accommodate 41 wagonloads. Well bound with heavy board covers with cloth sides and keratol back and corners. Weight,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. Order Form 23. Price, \$4.00, plus postage.

## Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

## EUREKA



## BUHLER DRIVE

The advantages of the Buhler Drive equipped Eureka Cleaner—

*increased  
screening capacity  
closer  
screen separations*

may be obtained by providing your present machines with Buhler Drive. Write for details.

**S. HOWES CO., INC.**  
SILVER CREEK, N. Y.



## GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

### T. E. IBBERSON CO.

#### GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

FEED MILLS      COAL PLANTS  
REPAIRING AND REMODELING

MINNEAPOLIS

MINNESOTA

### HORNER & WYATT

#### Engineers

Designers of Grain Elevators  
and Feed Mills

Power Problems a Specialty

470 BOARD OF TRADE

KANSAS CITY, MO.



### Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity  
10,500,000 Bushels

#### John S. Metcalf Co.,

*Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors*

105 W. Adams St., Chicago

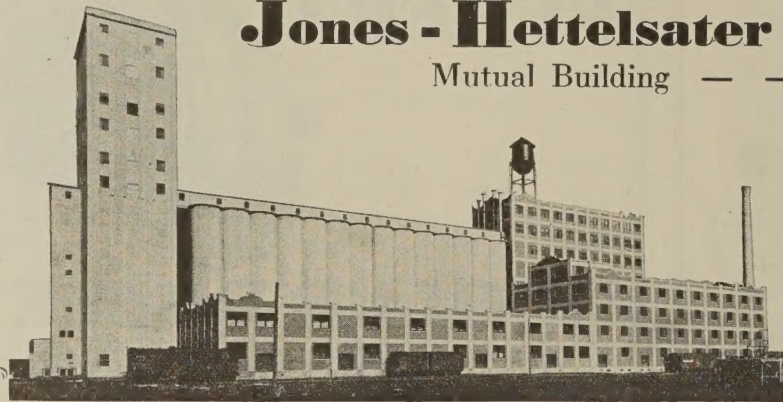
460 St. Helen St., Montreal

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

17 Dartmouth Street, London, England

### Jones - Hettelsater Construction Co.

Mutual Building — — Kansas City, Mo.



*Designers and Builders*

Grain Elevators

Feed and Flour Mills

Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.  
Springfield, Ill.

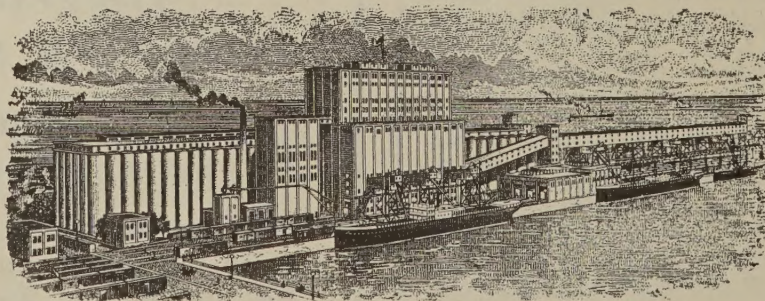
1,000,000 bus. Elevator

8 Story Flour Mill — 4 Story Cereal Mill

2 Story Warehouse

*designed and constructed by us under a  
single contract.*

Capacity  
5,000,000  
Bushels



PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

### JAMES STEWART CORPORATION

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

W. R. SINKS,  
PRESIDENT  
Phone Harrison 8884

*Equipped with  
Four Stewart  
Link-Belt  
Grain Car  
Unloaders*

H. G. ONSTAD  
VICE-PRES.-GEN'L MGR.



# The Barnett & Record Company

DESIGNERS

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

BUILDERS

Grain Elevators

Mill Buildings

Industrial Plants

When in Minneapolis  
Stay at

## The NEW NICOLLET HOTEL

Opposite Tourist Bureau on  
Washington Avenue  
The Northwest's Finest Hotel.  
600 rooms with bath or  
connecting.

Every room an outside room.  
Largest and Finest Ballroom  
in the Northwest.

### Rates:

59 Rooms at \$2.00	257 Rooms at \$3.50
68 Rooms at \$2.50	41 Rooms at \$4.00
84 Rooms at \$3.00	38 Rooms at \$5.00
Suites and Special Rooms at \$6.00 to \$9.00	

### MAIN DINING ROOM COFFEE SHOP

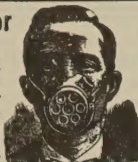
3 Blocks from both Depots, Re-  
tail Center and Wholesale Center.

W. B. CLARK, Mgr.

### Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00  
Sent postpaid on receipt  
of price; or on trial to re-  
sponsible parties. Has auto-  
matic valve and fine sponge.

H. S. COVER  
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



"Where's my daddy"?



NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

### WE SPECIALIZE

in Modernizing Country Elevators.  
Our recommendations will cost you nothing. When do you wish us to submit estimates on remodeling your grain-handling facilities?  
THE VAN NESS CONSTRUCTION CO.  
Grain Exchange Omaha, Neb.

## ZELNY Thermometer System

*Protects Your Grain*

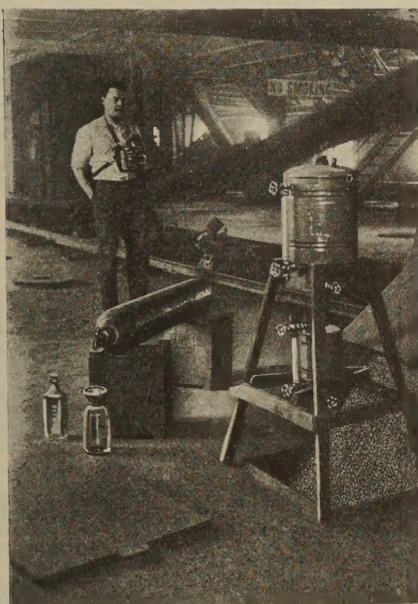
Estimates cheerfully given.  
Write us for catalog No. 6.

**Zelny Thermometer Co.**

542 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.

### Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

The paper the Grain and Feed  
Dealer supports, because it sup-  
ports the Grain and Feed Dealer.



Send for the New Grain and Mill  
Fumigation Manual—study it—put  
its information to work for you in  
protecting your stored grain.



At Less Than One-Sixth of a Cent per Bushel  
... Complete Protection to Your New Wheat from  
Insect Damage with

**LARVACIDE**  
CHLORPICRIN  
REGISTERED

Applied by the Drip Method after the "sweat" is out, one treatment with Larvacide will keep your grain sterile for the length of storage without the necessity of turning because of insects.

Corrects any slightly musty condition, too, and leaves the grain sweet, as Larvacide is a fungicide as well as an insecticide.

No expensive equipment—the simple applicator can be made by your own handyman if desired.

No residue of any kind, no danger to you or your men from odorless, poison-ous chemicals.

Penetrates the kernels and kills eggs and larva life at the amazingly low cost of less than one-sixth of a cent per bushel—wonderful insurance for the protection of your stored grain.

**INNIS, SPEIDEN & CO.**  
INCORPORATED

117 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y.

CHICAGO

CLEVELAND

KANSAS CITY

BOSTON

PHILADELPHIA



# Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE

**SHERIDAN, IND.**—Opportunity to buy 25,000 bushel elevator and coal yard; good equipment; splendid location. See or write Wm. E. Wilson, Director.

On the other end of the Journal's "Wanted—For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for them.

**CENTRAL ILLINOIS**—100,000 bushel cribbed grain elevator with electric power for sale, truck dumps, ready for business, good competition. Address P. O. Box 213, Bloomington, Ill.

**NO NEED FOR FORMALITIES**—You don't need an introduction to Journal Want-Ads. They will help you without, whatever your problems may be.

**OKLA.**—12,000 bu. iron-clad elevator and 4-car capacity feed warehouse for sale, in good condition. In corn and oat belt on M. K. & T. R. R. For information write Mrs. A. J. Hargrave, Broken Arrow, Okla.

**STOP! READ! THINK!** One advertiser writes, "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write now"

**CENTRAL ILLINOIS**—Elevator and oats storage house for sale; unusual proposition; big territory; volume about 400,000 bushels in 1932; same in 1933; books show profits in keeping with volume handled; established over 30 years; corn prospects good; office well located and equipped; town modern—paved streets, water-works, electricity, good schools and churches. Have handled grain only; business can be extended into coal, feeds, seeds, merchandise, grinding, etc. Full investigation welcomed. Must be sold at once account bad health. Write 73R7 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE**—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE OR LEASE

**SOUTH DAKOTA**—Pettyjohn Elevator Co., at Harrold, for sale or lease August 1st. Address Mrs. Frank Pettyjohn, Pierre, S. D.

**OHIO**—Elevator completely equipped for sale or lease; situated in good producing territory, Seneca County, Ohio. Address P. O. Box 71, Postoria, Ohio.

## ELEVATORS WANTED

**ILLINOIS** elevator wanted, preferably in Central Eastern section. Give capacity, construction, railroad, price or rental, etc. Address 73N1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**IF YOU DO NOT** find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

## LEASE WANTED

**WANT TO LEASE** good elevator in corn belt of Illinois or Indiana. Write 73P5 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**WANT TO LEASE** elevator in good grain town in North Iowa or Illinois. Write 73Q17 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

## MILLS FOR SALE

**ST. CHARLES, MO.**—Old, established Flour Mill on two railroads for sale or lease. No other mill nearby. The neighborhood is now harvesting a bumper wheat crop. Splendid dairy country, rich trade territory. Will lease with privilege to purchase. A bargain for someone. J. F. Rauch, St. Charles, Missouri.

## SITUATION WANTED

**POSITION WANTED** as manager of farmers elevator company; had 15 yrs. exper. grain and sidelines; 9 yrs. at last place; can start any time. 73R4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

## WANT ADS WORK WONDERS

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. READ and USE THEM.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WE HAVE AN INTERESTING sales proposition for jobbers, manufacturers' agents, and salesmen calling on the mill and elvtr. trade. Write J. C. Whetstone Mfg. Co., Lima, Ohio.

**WHATEVER** your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of **GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

## HELP WANTED

**MANAGER WANTED** for line elevator in good-sized town. Must be experienced in feed and other sidelines. Give full particulars in first letter. 73R1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**GOOD GRAIN MAN** wanted to manage or lease our elevator and warehouse for term of years, very reasonable; So. Minn., big territory, bumper crop. Co-op. Union, Box 374, Lakefield, Minn.

**COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED** elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

## Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

**Two Railroad Claim Books** for overcharge in freight or weight. Each book contains 100 original and 100 duplicate blanks with two-page index and four sheets of carbon; slightly soiled. Very special at \$1.25 and postage. Order "Special 411-E."

**Gold Bricks of Speculation**, a study of speculation and its counterfeits and an exposure of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindles. We have a few of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of \$1.00 each and postage to carry. Weight 4 lbs. Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation Special."

**Memo of Agreement.**—Grain contracts for contracting grain and seed from farmers; is extensively used by grain dealers to avoid taking chances with verbal contracts. Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are also on bond paper. Check bound, 50 sets to a book with two pieces of carbon paper. Order by name, special price 75 cents to close out.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.  
**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated**  
332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

## KEEP POSTED

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**  
CONSOLIDATED  
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A consolidation of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

**Gentlemen:**—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

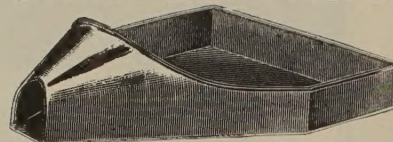
Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator.....

Post Office.....

State.....

## SAMPLE PANS



Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, 2½ x 12 x 16½", \$2.00 at Chicago.  
Seed Size, 1½ x 9 x 11", \$1.65 at Chicago.

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**  
CONSOLIDATED  
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



**MACHINES FOR SALE**

20" ATTRITION MILL—Single runner. 73P14, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**ALMOST ANYTHING YOU WANT** can be promptly obtained through JOURNAL want ads.

**OATS HULLER**—Holt. Worn parts replaced. 73P13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**HAMMER MILL**—20-40-h.p. size. Guaranteed. 73P12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

Whenever there is a real opportunity of interest in the grain trade, it is usually registered in the "Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Journal.

**DOAK SPOUT HOLDER** for sale; best on earth for car loading of grain; full information on request. Price \$10.00. Manufactured by E. O. Doak, Albert City, Iowa.

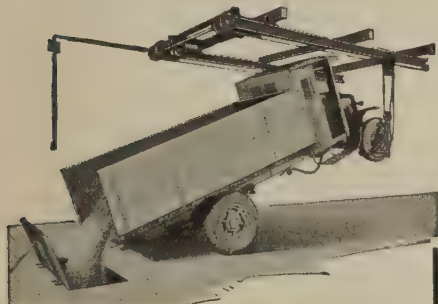
**COMPLETE ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT** for sale cheap, including Invincible Double Receiving Grain Cleaner & Separator, 4-Roll Feed Mill, elevator legging, shafting and hangers, pulleys, sprockets and chain, shaft coupling, boxing, etc. Write for complete list, description and prices to A. Brown, Exchange Floor, Board of Trade, Chicago, Ill.

**ONE AMERICAN MIDGET** marvel 50-bbl. flour mill and all related equipment. Write for full particulars and prices. Feed mill equipment; part practically new and all in splendid condition; Barnard & Leas three roller mill, size 1—\$150; J. B. Hammer mill, size 2—\$400; Fairbanks-Morse motor and starting switch, 15-h.p.—\$125; Vita Cereal Mill (Anglo-American Mill Co.)—\$160. Edgar L. Oakes & Co., Caldwell, Idaho.

**WANTED**—Grain Dealers who are contemplating installing new machinery to use the "Machines Wanted" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS in securing prices and estimate of machines for sale. We can save you money. More than value received.

## McMillin Truck Dump

For Electrical Power



The all-steel overhead dump 3 H.P. Freight Elevator motor with gear reduction assembled in bell of motor. The motor as well as gears, drum, and shaft, are assembled in a welded steel frame. This strength assures ability to stand up under the severest services.

So designed that it requires small space, and is easily installed, the operation safe and under complete control by operator at all times.

The overhead track being swung from the ceiling, and the trolleys not being connected does not interfere with overhead spouting or other spouts or braces in the drive. It can be placed in the majority of driveways with but little if any changes.

Should you not have electrical power, write for information on our belt or hand operated dump.

For prices, plans for installation, and descriptive circular

Address to

**L. J. McMILLIN**

525 Board of Trade Bldg.  
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

**MACHINES FOR SALE**

**CRACKER CORN** Machine—cutter—grader. 73P11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**FEED MIXER**—Vertical, hopper below floor. 73P15, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**OAT HULLER**, Rebuilt, \$248; hulls undried oats, 500 to 1,000 lbs. per hr., 5-h.p., weight 500 lbs. Ross, 2208 1st Ave., S., Seattle, Wash.

**MODEL NO. 3-A JAY BEE** Hammer mill, 12 texrope drive, all complete, for sale; now operating; bargain for quick sale. Eureka Elevator Company, Brown City, Mich.

**SELL YOUR SECOND HAND** Machines Now—tomorrow they will not be worth as much as they are today. A shiny machine which has just been in operation sells quicker and brings a bigger price than a dirty, rusty one.

**MACHINES WANTED**

**GOOD USED** electric overhead truck dump wanted; must be in good condition. R. H. Lamis, Chillicothe, Iowa.

**RAT POISON**

"**RAT LUNCHES**," newly discovered Rat Killer. Safe and ready to use, just lay them out. \$1.00 buys a large package. Rat Lunches Co., Carroll, Iowa.

**ENGINES FOR SALE**

20-H.P. FAIRBANKS-MORSE Kerosene engine for sale. Has not been run for many years, but was in good condition when last run. Cheap. Farmers Elevator Co., Radcliffe, Iowa.

**ANY KIND, ANY SIZE, Any Price** engine, which is not in use, and which you wish to sell, will find many ready buyers if advertised in the "Engines For Sale" column of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS. Try it.

**SCALES WANTED**

**ONE TRUCK TYPE** Scale Wanted, 10, 15 or 20 ton capacity, must be bargain. Corray Bros., Urbana, Ill.

**ONE GOOD USED** Richardson Automatic Scale wanted, 800 bushels per hour capacity that will pass government official inspection. Also one good used molasses spray equipment for dairy and other feeds. Nappanee Milling Co., Nappanee, Indiana.

**SAMPLE ENVELOPES**

**SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY**—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred or 500, \$10.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

**The Law and the Prophets**

From The Los Angeles Times



# PROXATE . . . .

## *for Safe fumigation*

*Listing among the safe tested products has been given Proxate by Underwriters' Laboratories and the National Safety Council.*

Ability to kill eggs, larvae and adult insects, is only the basic feature of Proxate. Its safety in use has brought a new meaning to fumigation. It is non-poisonous to human life and non-inflammable—in fact, with sufficient concentration actually extinguishes fires. A 10% concentration will remove the hazard of dust explosions. Lack of any residue whatever also contributes to this freedom from the explosion danger.

Owners and superintendents of elevators, food product manufacturers and distributors will find it valuable to learn the details. Write us.



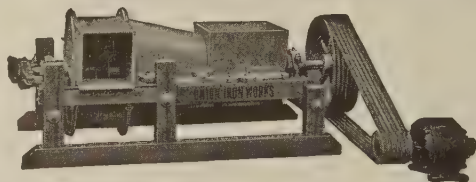
*Manufactured and Sold by*

**The LIQUID CARBONIC CORPORATION**

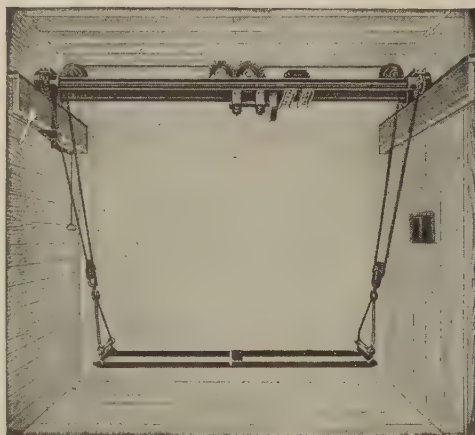
**3100 S. KEDZIE AVE.**

**CHICAGO, ILL.**

## WESTERN — GRAIN ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT —



Western Pitless Sheller with Cog Belt Drive



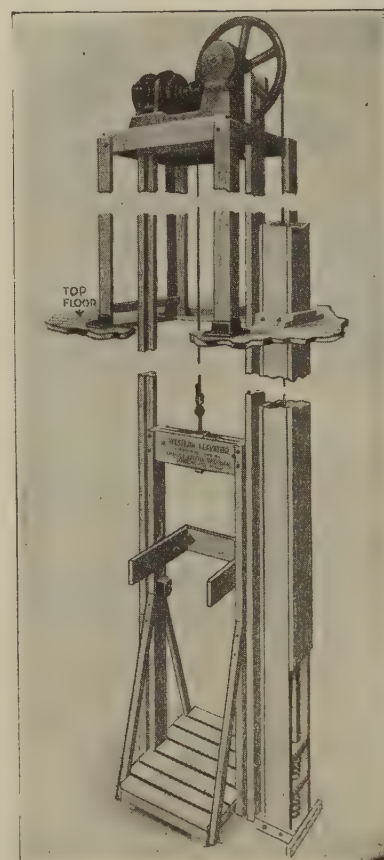
Overhead Electric Truck Dump

**UNION IRON WORKS**

## NEW

The **ELECTRIC MANLIFT** takes its place alongside our Electric Truck Hoist and Motor Driven Corn Sheller.

*Write us for complete information and prices.*



**DECATUR,  
ILLINOIS**



# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED  
INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.  
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of  
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL  
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE  
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD  
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER  
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., AUGUST 22, 1934

ARE YOU paying more to operate your grain handling facilities than it would cost to modernize your elevator and bring it up to date?

THE DEMAND for good rye seed seems to be greater than the supply, so that anyone having heavy plump rye of good variety and known origin should let its possession be known to the trade.

FRANCE has tried every expedient in tampering with the growing, marketing, milling and export of wheat until nothing remains but to back down from the program of planned wheat economy.

INASMUCH as the owners of sealed corn have until Sept. 1 to repay their Government loans, the venturesome holders will not sell as long as there is any prospect of a further advance in the price.

THE SUDDEN advance in the price of hog meat during August will have the unfortunate, for the planners, effect of waking up the city consumer to the fact that somebody is paying a processing tax on the meat he places on his dinner table.

HIGHER PRICES make profits possible and lead to increased activity in unsuspected ways. When grain is high it pays even more to spend time and labor cooping cars. It pays to hire a man to sweep up the elevator dust when the dust can be sold at a profit.

THE EXPLOSION of a concrete silo containing 350 tons of corn ensilage in Saline County, Missouri, merits investigation as to the cause. The concrete walls were blown to pieces just as in some grain elevator explosions. What caused it?

DUST can now be saved and sold due to the advance in the prices of all feeds. Elevator operators have an additional inducement to remove the dust explosion hazard by keeping the premises free of dust. Where dust has been burned the practice can be discontinued.

MANY OPERATORS of lines of elevators are exercising unusual vigilance in an effort to keep down their fire losses and instructing all agents to exercise unusual vigilance to safeguard the property entrusted to their care. Elevators are so dry they are sure to burn quickly when fire once gets a start.

THE BURSTING of a burr stone in a mill at Robinson, Ky., recently resulted in one man being killed outright and three others seriously injured. A separator which could have been depended upon to remove scrap iron and other hard material might have saved the life and the mill. But the owner, no doubt, hesitated to invest in this protection.

THE FLAXSEED crop is not now expected to be much in excess of 5,250,000 bushels, the smallest in many years, so that the demand for seed for next year, combined with the demands of the linseed oil manufacturers, is very likely to boost the price out of sight. No country seems to be blessed with an unusual surplus, so the 1935 crop should prove very profitable for every producer.

THE TRUCKS are not only injuring operators of country elevators in many sections of the country, but they are also putting many short line branches of railroad out of business. One of the latest to be scrapped is a 28-mile branch of the C. B. & Q. R. R. between Galesburg and Fairview, Ill. Henceforth, grain dealers operating elevators on this abandoned branch must depend upon trucks to market their grain.

THE VITAL importance of a secure foundation was never told with more emphasis than in our Illinois news column this number, in which a correspondent tells of "a nice house of concrete about 60 ft. high which, when loaded with wheat the first time, settled about 9 ft. out of plumb." The contractor or the owners who put good money into the plant never dreamed of such a disastrous ending to their enterprising venture. No elevator is of much value unless built on a foundation strong enough to sustain not only the elevator, but also its contents. Anyone who follows the cut and try plan of constructing foundations is sure to encounter many disappointments. Experiments may be popular with some people, but they cannot safely be practiced by foundation builders.

IF OLD MAN Drouth puts a permanent check on political meddling with the marketing of farm products, the U. S. A. may soon recover some of its much needed export trade. The Federal Farm Board, the A.A.A. and the other alphabetical monstrosities have closed the doors of importing nations to North American products and in the name of "farm relief" have wrecked the poor farmer.

KANSAS shippers held a meeting recently at Miltonvale and voiced complaints that under the new grades the wheat they bought as hard is grading mixed at terminals, resulting in a loss of 3 to 4 cents a bushel. In compliance with the bureaucrats' slogan that market values should be reflected back to the grower these buyers should immediately reduce their price 4 cents and inform the farmer it is the doing of his own U. S. Depart. of Agri. inspection rulers.

PROFESSIONAL farm relievers have a new racket which seems likely to receive the sympathetic approval of the Tennessee Valley Authority in charge of fertilizer production. These organization agitators seek the privilege of marketing the entire output of Muscle Shoals so farmers will get the "full benefit" of the government's two hundred million dollar experiment. How poorly their self adjusted halos become these selfish schemers.

THE VAST extension of crop loans during the 1935 season on products capable of warehousing, as planned by the A. A. A. promises new hazards for the buyer. The ease with which loans on sealed corn are being paid off may lure the planners into advancing money on a falling market, with consequent grief to all persons involved. Grain dealers and those selling side lines will be wise not to accumulate a ledger full of bad debts that some new law may permit to be scaled down.

CODES promise to be of great benefit to the flour milling industry in which there is much more opportunity for unfair competition than on the grain exchanges or in the country grain elevator industry. The organized grain exchanges already had elaborate rules to enforce fair dealing and practically do not need a code, while the country elevators need scarcely more than the code provision against taking an intentional merchandising loss with the purpose of injuring a competitor, which violation is difficult to prove. The flour manufacturers, therefore, can be expected to bend every effort to make their code a permanent law.

GOVERNMENT printing presses are running full blast turning out paper money backed only by silver at 47 cents and up per ounce. It is variously estimated that two or three billion dollars of this paper may be printed if sufficient silver becomes available under the purchase Act. The practical effect of this inflation of the currency on the price of grains should give pause to foolhardy short sellers. Some good judges of the market declare that the crop scarce spent its force during July and the continuation of the upward movement during August is due to hedging against a flight from the dollar by the citizenry. The simultaneous strength in the exchange of different countries argues weakness of the dollar.



RATS burrowing under the stone and concrete foundation of a Kansas elevator reported in this number, so weakened it that it collapsed under a heavy load of wheat. The cost of constructing a new foundation will amount to many times as much as the cost of sufficient red squill or cyanogas to exterminate all the rats visiting the elevator during the next century. Why tolerate the pests?

THE ADVANCE in the price of wheat, particularly durum, is leading to conjecture on the abolition of the processing tax. Despite the assurance by the Sec'y of Agriculture that the tax is to be continued, it may be expected that kiting of food prices will eventually lead to an irresistible demand by consumers for tax free food. The masses will fail to understand that the farmer is paying the tax as long as wheat prices are above the export level. The consumer would gain nothing by doing away with the wheat tax, because immediately the tax was eliminated the market price of wheat would rise by the amount of the tax.

UNLESS OWNERS of elevators on right of way of different railroads combine and conduct a persistent fight against extortion, the railroads will continue to demand excessive rentals for the use of railroad right of way. One Ohio elevator owner who was gouged for \$250 a year complained of the extortion, but the real estate agent of the railroad can't hear him. Of course, he is a good freight producer for the railroad, and it would suffer greatly if he moved his plant off the right of way and depended on trucks for transportation. When shippers along any line of railroad combine against these unreasonable charges, there will not be any difficulty in obtaining relief.

### A Real Campaign Against Smut

One Southern Indiana miller has experienced so much difficulty in cleaning wheat infected with stinking smut, that he has equipped trucks with machines designed especially to treat seed wheat with copper carbonate. Twelve of these trucks are now said to be traveling over Southern Indiana and Illinois without overlapping one another's territory and cleaning the farmer's seed wheat, as well as treating it as recommended by the Purdue University in hope of controlling this infectious disease, which has cost the wheat growers of that territory many millions during recent years.

Elevator owners in every territory suffering from smut of any variety, or burdened with weed seeds, would render a real service to their farmer patrons if they would persist in their efforts to induce the farmers to clean their seed wheat and treat it thoroughly with copper carbonate.

Many of the home-made devices for treating seed wheat for smut have proved unsatisfactory in that not sufficient copper carbonate became attached to every kernel to prevent the propagation of the smut.

The Indiana miller is charging the farmers 5 cents a bushel for treating their seed, and doubtless will be able to return several times

this amount for each bushel produced next year. So the farmers will be money ahead as a result of having their seed wheat properly treated.

Grain buyers everywhere are interested in the production of more and better wheat, and everything they contribute to a production of better wheat next year not only profits them, but also profits every one of their farmer patrons who are shrewd enough to have their seed wheat carefully treated before planting it.

### Storing Grain Despite the Code

Elevator operators generally have been much elated over the prospect of obtaining permanent relief from the storage abuses. As a rule the grain dealer erected his elevator for the handling of his own grain, but farmers desiring to speculate have been so persistent in their demands for free storage, that many grain dealers have been granting their request and thereby made it very difficult for all other elevator operators who were averse to storing grain.

Elevator operators who were willing to take a chance by storing several times the capacity of their elevator each season and shipping out the excess were caught short when the farmers called for payment for their grain at the advanced price. Every dealer has recognized the folly of indulging in this practice, but only a few have had sufficient back-bone to refuse to store the farmers product and give him a put without cost.

One Illinois elevator man has shrewdly called upon his farmer patrons one by one when the market was favorable and obtained the purchase of one hundred bushels here and two hundred bushels there, thereby gaining ownership of the grain received and relieving himself of unwelcome liabilities. Many grain dealers have been bankrupt by accepting grain for storage and shipping it out when the market was low, and a few have been sent to the penitentiary for disposing of the property of farmer patrons. Yet, despite these most discouraging experiences, many other elevator operators have continued to accept grain for storage and then shipped it out and sold it without consulting the owners.

It was earnestly hoped by the drafters of the Code For Country Elevators, to put a permanent stop to the giving of storage, but ever since the promulgation of the code, many country elevator operators have sought a subterfuge which would permit of their continuing to give storage without violating the code.

It would be much better for all concerned, if every operator of a country elevator would post a large sign in his office "*No Storage Under Any Conditions*" and stick to it. Then if all would refuse to accept any grain except for sale day of delivery, the speculating farmer and the grain elevator operator would both be far better off. Advancing money and giving storage without charge has been the curse of the country elevator business for many years, and as soon as all in the business recognize this fact and take a positive stand against the practice, all will gain relief. When some persist in the practice, others must follow suit.

### Discontinuance of Split Certificates

The issuance of split certificates on cargoes of lake grain has been a practice of 70 years' standing, justified by the economy in handling that reduces the spread between producer and consumer. Splitting of the certificate enables the Eastern retailer to obtain his little 1,200 or 1,500 bus. out of the big lake steamer, and obviates the expense and delay of a second inspection out of the vessel into car.

An objection to the split certificate is that the Eastern buyer did not always get the grade of grain nominated in the certificate. The lapse of time between inspection of winter loaded corn and arrival of the carload would allow the grain to deteriorate. Altho the average of the entire cargo might be equal to grade uneven loading might result in a few carloads of poor grain being delivered to some unlucky buyer.

The few large shippers in position to handle cargoes, mostly operating thru Georgian Bay ports, protected their customers by guaranteeing their splits. Hundreds of private settlements have been made and out of thousands of shipments delivered on splits not until recently was a single formal complaint made by a buyer to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

State grain inspection departments that received a considerable sum in the aggregate for issuing the splits will regret the order of the Department abolishing the practice, just as vessel agents welcome the end of the annoyance of handling the documents. The federal supervisors will no longer be called to account for a split certificate for No. 3 corn being obviously No. 5 at destination.

In making this hasty ruling the grain division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics took too narrow a view of the whole transaction, perhaps thru failure to search for some other way to correct the evils without denying the trade the benefit of this long established custom.

There was really no reflection on the department for the failure of the grain to grade as called for by the certificate. All concerned knew that the certificate purported to be only the grade when loaded into the vessel.

Did any of the bureaucrats consider that the situation could have been corrected by adopting a new rule of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n to the effect that reinspection at request of buyer would be paid for by seller if grade was lowered on a split cargo certificate, with subsequent application of Rule No. 26 on off grades?

At any rate a formal hearing should have been held and the effective date delayed to give holders of splits time to work off present stocks; and the matter of abolishing split certificates should have been held in abeyance to give the organized markets and the National Ass'n an opportunity to correct whatever evils there may be, while preserving the advantage of the split certificate method of distribution. The question naturally arises, Where does the Bureau get its authority to dictate to the licensed inspectors of the states or the exchanges as to what kind of a certificate shall be issued? The



Buro is empowered to change the grading of licensed inspectors upon an appeal, but if the grade is correct at time of loading, the Federal Supervisors have nothing more to say regarding the shipment.

### Farmers Not to Pay Exchange

One Kansas line house manager for a milling concern gives his viewpoint in "Asked-Answered" this number on the question of exchange on checks, reflecting the opinion that the other fellow ought to pay the expense of collection.

To refute his argument it is only necessary to recount the many failures of attempts to make the other fellow pay.

In Iowa for many years there was no exchange on demand grain drafts in that territory. This friendly understanding between grain dealers and the bankers came to an end a few months ago when the bankers put on a percentage charge on all collections. This, however, does not alter the principle that no drawee should be required to pay an exchange or collection fee.

The same principle applies to the payment by a country grain elevator operator for grain delivered by a farmer. As the starting point in the endless chain the producer is entitled to spot cash in full. When the grain trade emerged from the age of barter the most attractive sign decorating every country grain office was "CASH PAID FOR GRAIN," and the grain growers still expect to get it on delivery of their products.

### Why Expose Your Elevator?

A 30,000 bushel unprotected Indiana elevator was struck by lightning last week and burned notwithstanding it could have been equipped with rods for \$75.

The interruption of the owner's business will cost many times more than what it would have cost to install the best lightning protection obtainable. Years ago more country elevators were sacrificed to the lightning hazard than to any other known cause of elevator fires, but since many owners have equipped their elevators with lightning protection, few fires are credited to this cause.

Protecting the isolated elevator from lightning does not cost much and the protection is worth many times what it costs, and what is more, the mutual fire insurance companies specializing in this class of risks, grant such a liberal credit for the installation of the protecting rods that they cost the elevator owner nothing. In fact his investment is returned to him in a few years and thereafter the lightning rods earn a most liberal dividend on the original investment annually.

No elevator owner who is willing to accept a reduction in his fire insurance premium each year for protecting his own property with rods can afford to hesitate about investing money for sure protection, especially since all he invests and more will soon be returned to him. You would not think of spending your days in a hospital for contagious diseases every time you are indisposed; why expose your elevator, its contents and your business to the lightning hazard every time a thunder storm visits your town? Can you afford to take a chance?

## Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

**Foreign Substance in Food.**—Verdict for customer against baking company for injuries resulting from piece of wire in bread held not flagrantly against evidence.—*Schneider v. Kroger Grocery & Baking Co. Court of Appeals of Kentucky.* 60 S. W. (2d) 594.

**Sales.**—Seller, not alleging compliance with contract limiting time of shipment, could not recover for buyer's cancellation authorized by contract on seller's failure to make timely shipment (Civ. Code, arts. 1912, 1913, 1933, 2131).—*Perry Mill & Elevator Co. v. D. A. Varnado & Son. Court of Appeal of Louisiana.* 147 South. 510.

**Crop Mortgage.**—Mortgage lien attaching to crop to be grown, when mortgagor was owner and in possession of land, could not be defeated by conveyance of premises to grantee having actual or constructive notice thereof (Rev. Codes 1921, § 8290).—*N Bar N Land & Live Stock Co. v. Taylor, Sheriff. Supreme Court of Montana.* 22 Pac. (2d) 313.

**Crop Mortgage.**—Landowner's agreement to give cropper one-half of crops for working premises held contract for services with title to crops remaining in landowner until division, rendering cropper's chattel mortgage, given after having breached agreement, ineffective as against owner.—*Herried v. Broadhead. Supreme Court of Wisconsin.* 248 N. W. 470.

**Transit.**—Where carriers had accorded to grain shipments milling in transit privilege at some intermediate point on their individual lines, public service commission's order respecting joint rates, providing that it did not change existing rates, did not entitle miller to receive grain at Portland on one line and reship flour to point on another line under through rate with milling in transit privilege.—*Crown Mills v. Oregon Electric Ry. Co. Supreme Court of Oregon.* 21 Pac. (2d) 214.

**Feed Manufacturer Liable for Foreign Substance in Feed.**—In action for damages for loss of sheep brought against manufacturer of stock food which contained blue vitriol, manufacturer's negligence held question for jury. The court sustained a judgment by the jury against defendant Moorman for \$725 damages for the poisonous substance in its "GroFat".—*Roy Keller v. Moorman Mfg. Co. Appellate Court of Indiana.* 184 N. E. 913.

**Loss of Cargo.**—Evidence in proceeding to limit liability for loss of cargo of flaxseed and wheat on breaking up of lake vessel, the Briton, showed that vessel was seaworthy at beginning of voyage and that alleged unseaworthiness because of failure of bulkhead separating machinery from cargo to extend to weather deck, or lack of sump for tank, or defective boiler pan did not exist (Harter Act, § 3 [46 USCA § 192]).—*Spencer Kellogg & Sons v. Buckeye Steamship Co. U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.* 70 Fed. (2d) 146.

**Thresherman and Chattel Mortgagee.**—Thresherman selling wheat, and thresherman's vendee claiming to have purchased in good faith, held liable to holder of recorded chattel mortgage for conversion. In chattel mortgagee's action against mortgagor and thresherman for conversion of wheat, judgment for thresherman against mortgagor for price of combining wheat held not justified by pleading or evidence. In absence of contract, holder of recorded chattel mortgage covering wheat need not pay thresherman.—*Farmers State Bank v. Peters. Supreme Court of Kansas.* 22 Pac. (2d) 457.

**Warehouseman Loading for Shipper.**—In loading cars under contract permitting warehouse company to load cars at its plant and procure Bs/L on faith of its representations as to quantity of goods loaded, company acted as agent of shipper, not railroad. Bill of Lading Act held not to make carrier liable for damages caused by its nonreceipt of goods recited in bill, where shipper was both consignor and consignee (B/L Act § 22 [49 USCA § 102]).—*L. & N. R. Co. v. Cullman Warehouse, Inc. Supreme Court of Alabama.* 147 South. 421.

**Liability of Members of Co-operative Ass'n.**—A voluntary unincorporated ass'n, organized for business and profit, is in the nature of a partnership as far as the liability of its members to creditors is concerned; and each member is individually liable for a debt contracted by the ass'n. The evidence sustains the findings that the two defendants appealing were members of the Ulen Farmers Co-operative Ass'n at the time its debt to the plaintiff was contracted and are liable therefor along with the other members.—*Ford Motor Co. v. Sylte. Supreme Court of Minnesota.* 248 N. W. 55.

**Warehousemen.**—Word "receipts" as used in statute providing method for marshaling trust assets of insolvent warehouseman includes ordinary scale ticket issued as evidence of kind, quality and quantity of grain delivered (Laws 1927, c. 156, § 1). Warehouseman issuing receipt for stored grain thereby contracts that on surrender of receipt he will deliver same kind and quantity of grain. Commission house, receiving grain converted by warehouseman who received it for storage, could not, in action for value of converted grain, claim as offset storage charges in greater amount than warehouseman could charge.—*Board of R. R. Commissioners v. Hoover Grain Co. Supreme Court of North Dakota.* 248 N. W. 275.

**Landlord's Lien.**—Where, at the landlord's direction, the rent share of a wheat crop was placed in a granary on a neighboring farm not in the tenant's control instead of being delivered in town as the lease provided, the delivery was complete and the landlord's lien was thereby discharged; and that lien was not revived because the tenant thereafter stole the wheat, sold it, and appropriated the proceeds to his own use. The fact that by an independent agreement between plaintiff and her tenant the latter agreed to haul and market the wheat thus stored on the neighboring farm whenever plaintiff directed him to do so does not alter the rule of law stated above.—*Knudson v. Ward. Supreme Court of Kansas.* 18 Pac. (2d) 176.

**Chicken Feed and Tobacco Dust.**—Seller, knowing that mixture was bought for chicken feed, was liable for negligence in putting tobacco dust in it and for breach of implied warranty of fitness thereby (Ky. St. § 2651b-15, subsec. 1). Buyer's testimony that seller's manager promised to make good loss from feeding mixture to buyer's chickens held admissible to show that buyer did not waive loss by giving note for price after such feeding (Ky. St. § 2651b-15, subsec. 1). Court should have instructed jury that buyer could not recover for death of chickens, fed with mixture purchased, if seller promptly notified buyer not to feed it to them after discovering mistake in putting tobacco dust therein or quantity of such dust was insufficient to kill chickens (Ky. St. § 2651b-15, subsec. 1).—*McBride v. Farmers Seed Ass'n. Court of Appeals of Kentucky.* 58 S. W. (2d) 909.



## Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

### Price Margin Under Code?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* When most of the elevators at the same station are buying at the same price margin can the code authority compel all to buy on the same margin?

Is it permissible under the code for an elevator to offer a prize for the best quality of grain delivered to that elevator?

(3) Must an elevator widen its buying margin if a poor crop cuts down its volume?—C. M. C.

**Ans.:** The mere fact that one of the elevators at a station does not observe the same buying margin as the others is not in itself a violation of the code. To violate the code there must be an intentional merchandising loss for the purpose of injuring a competitor.

Offering a prize or any special inducement is held by the Code Authority to be a violation of the code.

(3) The Code Authority ruling on this is that "Loss occasioned at such a station would be because of the drouth, and not an intentional loss for the purpose of injuring a competitor, and would not be a violation from the standpoint of a merchandising loss."

### Validity of Storage Receipt?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* In Michigan we are using at country stations a form of receipt for grain and beans delivered by farmers and stored for their account containing the clause:

"Warehouseman may at his option terminate storage period on or at any time after June 1 next by delivery of products to owner or by selling said products for owner's account, to itself or others, at the market price prevailing at time of exercise of option, deducting advances, storage, costs, charges and expenses, if any, incurred in owner's behalf."

Is this clause legally binding on the farmer?—J.A.R.

**Ans.:** The termination of the storage period is too indefinite. The words "or at any time after" should be stricken out, so that contract of storage must be closed out June 1. As worded the contract is one-sided, leaving the farmer at the mercy of the buyer, who could hold the grain several months after June 1 while the market was dropping and storage charges accumulating.

### Forcing Farmers to Pay Exchange on Checks?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* The banks in the territory in which we have country elevators, are charging the farmers for cashing our grain checks and then turning around and charging us as well. These banks are in Sumner and Harper counties. They seem to have a set of rules they go by, and we are just wondering if you could tell us if they have a legal or any other right for making this double charge. It looks to us as though they were trying to force us to carry an account in some bank in each town where banking is done. This we will not do but it does not feel just right to be two-timed.

Farmers also get hostile when they are charged for getting the grain checks cashed but we tell them we also have to pay. Can you throw any light on the subject?

Under the national banking act are the local banks justified in making a double charge for such service? This is the first notice that we have had of such a practice.—Kansan.

**Ans.:** Farmers selling grain are entitled to the full face of their checks, and they get the full amount when the grain buyer gives them a check on a bank in the same town where grain is taken into the elevator.

When the grain buyer for his own convenience gives them a check on a bank in some other town, the bank in the town where the farmer delivered grain has a right to charge

exchange on out of town checks. In Chicago the banks charge exchange on checks on out of town banks, even if the payee is a customer of the bank. The reason for the charge is that if the remittances run mostly one way the local banker must order and pay for a shipment of currency amounting to \$1,000 or more for cashing checks.

The national banking act does not prevent a bank from charging exchange, and the bank on which the check is drawn from making an additional service charge per check.

If two elevators are available for the sale of grain the farmer can be expected to give his business to the elevator that pays in full, either in cash or by check on bank in town.

### Protest Discontinuance of Split Certificates

Grain shippers of the Chicago Board of Trade were called into a meeting with the grain committee to consider the announcement that the issuance of split certificates would be discontinued.

The following resolution was adopted and telegraphed to Sec'y of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace:

WHEREAS the trade practice of using split certificates in Great Lakes grain commerce has been the custom over a long period of years and its immediate discontinuance will seriously disturb the grain trade in Great Lakes commerce making use of these split certificates, therefore be it

RESOLVED that this exchange should request the Secretary of Agriculture to postpone the effective date of the discontinuance of this practice until after a formal hearing of all interested parties.

### Quality Reports on Grain Received

The daily market reports of the several terminal markets, which have been publishing the grading of grain arriving for many years past, are now to be supplemented by semi-monthly reports during the peak of the new crop movement as gathered by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The first report was issued Aug. 11, and the second Aug. 20.

Reports on the quality of hard red winter, soft red winter, and white wheat, barley, oats, and rye will be issued during July, August and September; on the quality of hard red spring and durum wheat during August, September and October; on the quality of grain sorghums during September, October and November, and on the quality of corn during December, January, February and March.

Dealers and manufacturers are about the only ones interested in quality and they will study the daily reports of grading as heretofore.

### Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Sept. 5, 6. Michigan Bean Shippers Ass'n, Pantlind Hotel, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Oct. 15, 16, 17. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn.

Oct. 15, 16, 17. Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n, Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn.

Oct. 15, 16, 17. Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn.

### The Memphis Merchants' Exchange

HOSTS to the 38th Annual Convention of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n Oct. 15, 16 and 17.

Originally organized by the grain, grocery and produce interests in the year 1859 as "Merchants Exchange." The records of the old Merchants Exchange show that the day in April, 1861, on which Lincoln announced that war existed between the states there was "auctioned off" by outcry on the Merchants Exchange trading floor, to the highest bidder, 450 barrels of flour, 1,930 sacks of grain, 124 tierces of hog lard, 86 barrels of bellies and 204 barrels and other parcels of "slaughter house" products.

In 1871 the "Merchants Exchange" and several other "clubs" and associations consolidated into "Memphis Chamber of Commerce" which was the sole Memphis business organization until in 1874 the Memphis Cotton Exchange was organized.

The grain, cottonseed meal and other feed interests headed by the late Mr. E. C. Buchanan, F. W. Brode and John K. Speed, organized the Memphis Merchants Exchange in 1882 which has since been the Cottonseed Products and Grain Exchange of Memphis. In the reorganization of 1882 there were many of Memphis' most prominent merchant princes other than the three above mentioned. The first annual (1883) report of the reorganization stated there were 70,000 tons of cottonseed crushed and a total of 23,000 tons of meal and cake manufactured, 13,000 barrels of refined cottonseed oil produced, 1,500,000 bus. of corn, 348,000 bus. of oats and 66,000 bus. of wheat received.

The modern average annual crush of cottonseed at Memphis is six times that of 1882 and the modern annual receipts of grain and shipments of cottonseed products approximately ten times as great as in 1882. The rules of the Memphis Merchants Exchange for cottonseed and cottonseed products were first adopted about 50 years ago and for many years were the sole accepted trading rules; they have always been recognized as fair and sound.

The first call board session was held in March, 1885, and included trading in corn, oats, corn meal, bran, flour, cottonseed meal, cottonseed oil, mess pork, dried salted meal, eggs and potatoes. That year wholesale call board prices ranged: Cottonseed meal, \$17.50 to \$24 per ton; No. 2 corn, 38c to 60c per bu.; No. 2 oats, 31c to 42c per bu.; bran, \$13 to \$17 per ton; potatoes, \$1.50 to \$2.65 per barrel; corn meal, \$1.80 to \$2.60 per barrel; eggs, 12c to 18c per dozen. The "call board" system of trading has been abolished except that a modern futures "pit," the only one, for trading in cottonseed and cottonseed meal was established in 1929 and is furnishing service not only to Exchange members, but thousands of non-members in an exceptionally creditable manner.

John K. Speed served as the first president of the Memphis Merchants Exchange. The president serves for but one year. Chas. G. Carter is the president for 1934. The secretaries of the exchange have been E. A. Keeling, 1882-1889; Nat S. Graves, 1890-1918; W. J. Francioli, 1919-1925; J. B. McGinnis, 1926-1934.

The work of the Exchange other than the president and secretary-treasurer is handled by sixteen committees most prominent of which are Rules Committee, Arbitration and Appeals Committee, Inspection and Weighing Committee, Quotations Committees.

The membership of the present Memphis Merchants Exchange comprises not only local business interests but non-resident members residing in the states of Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Ohio, Illinois, New York, Missouri, Massachusetts and Nebraska.

Placing the terminal elevators under the grain exchange code is being considered by the N. R. A.



## Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

### Two-Thirds Unsealed

*Grain & Feed Journals:* The present prices for corn have greatly improved the attitude of the farmers. They are more cheerful.

This county had over a million bushels sealed and about two-thirds of the sealed corn has now been sold.—H. G. Arends, Melvin, Ill.

### Cutting the Corn Crop

*Grain & Feed Journals:* The condition of corn as it now stands is 40% to 45%, but that is only part of the story.

The government with its corn-hog plan cut the acreage 15%. Then we got a poor stand that cut the acreage again 10%. This is followed by continued hot weather and plenty of chinch bugs. Which makes 40% look pretty sick.—H. E. Crum, Cornell, Ill.

### Texas Corn Crop Overestimated

*Grain & Feed Journals:* After a lifetime in Texas and over 25 years in the grain business I am convinced that the government report of Aug. 10 crediting Texas with a production of 57,000,000 bus. of corn is 50 per cent or possibly 65 per cent too high.

In the main producing section of the state the crop is a total failure.

I believe my idea is backed by Mrs. E. H. Miller of Jas. E. Bennett & Co., who shows Texas corn at 20,150,000 bus. and Mr. Nat Murray of Clement, Curtis & Co., who shows 30,300,000.

It is a well conceded fact by those in close touch with the situation in Texas, this state will not produce one-tenth of a normal crop. I personally fear that Texas will not produce over 10,000,000 bus. of corn.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y-treas., Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n, Fort Worth, Tex.

### Relieved of Liability for Stored Grain Shipped

By TRAVELER.

During the 1931-32 period of extremely low prices for oats and corn, when 10c and 12c a bushel was the best that country dealers dared offer, many elevator men did not have the courage to ask a farmer to sell. This gave impetus to a wave of free storage in Illinois. Elevators became full and had to ship at least a part of the receipts. Some of the elevators had no stopping point on the storage problem, making advances on the grain as well as giving storage.

John F. Schuhmacher, operator of the Schuhmacher Grain Co., Cabery, Ill., was among those who refused to make advances. When a farmer came in for a small "loan" on the grain he had in the elevator Mr. Schuhmacher said:

"Now I'm giving you free storage on this grain so that you can hold it for higher prices. Isn't it asking quite a lot when you ask me to hold the grain and pay you for it too, and give you the benefit of any rise in the market when you get ready to sell?"

"If all you want is \$10 or \$15 why don't you sell me enough grain so that I can give you that amount?"

That policy worked pretty good for Mr. Schuhmacher. "Soon I had most of the oats that were shipped and that were in the house," he remarks. "Only two of my customers neg-

lected to take advantage of my offer. The rest eventually had sold all that they had in storage in 100, 200, and 300 bu. lots."

### S-E Nebraska Dealers Discuss Truck Competition

The Southeastern Nebraska Grain Dealers, O. C. Beaman, of Dunbar, President, held their second meeting at Union Tuesday evening, Aug. 7, in the W.O.W. Hall. About 37 men attended.

A constitution and by-laws were adopted. Six directors were chosen to fill out the quota of officers as follows: Tom Ryan, Dawson; Carl Peterson, Lorton; Guy Jones, Eagle; Fred Marquardt, Avoca; Ed Kelley.

The second Tuesday of each month was selected as regular meeting nights. On September 11th a joint meeting with a similar association in Southwestern Iowa will be held at Nebraska City.

The truck problem was freely discussed. Also the cost of handling grain as related to the code inhibition against "buying grain at an intentional merchandising loss for the purpose of injuring a competitor."

Harry Clark, Chief Inspector of the Omaha Grain Exchange gave a clear account of the recent change in the Official Grain Standards.

J. N. Campbell, Sec'y, Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, was in attendance.

### Code Activities

Code authorities have been selected or proposed in the following states: Illinois; all of Utah and part of Idaho; California, Nevada and Arizona; Texas; Nebraska; Indiana; Oklahoma; Missouri; Kansas and Minnesota; under the National Code Authority of the Country Grain Elevator Industry. A few of these have been prematurely organized without compliance with the formality prescribed by the N.R.A. and A.A.A.

The National Authority has received a petition from the Montana Grain Dealers Ass'n for a state code authority making 17 petitions for code authorities received by the National body up to Aug. 13.

The N. R. A. has given tentative approval to state code agencies in Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado and Oklahoma; and to a regional consisting of Washington, Oregon, Northern Idaho and Western Montana.

Code authorities are being set up for West Texas and New Mexico; East Texas and Louisiana; Utah and Southern Idaho. Application has been made, but organization is not yet under way in Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana.

A complete list of the state or regional authorities will be published as soon as formally approved by the A.A.A. and N.R.A.

The National Authority has been completed by the naming of T. B. King, Central City, Neb., to represent the A. A. A., and Daniel F. Bull, Minneapolis, Minn., to represent the N. R. A.

Assessment of elevators for the coal code authority has been protested by the code authority of the country grain elevator industry, which has asked a rehearing.

### Death of Veteran Board of Trade Secretary

Edmund D. Bigelow, the grand old man of the Kansas City Board of Trade, passed away Aug. 12, aged 95 years.

Born at Sherborn, Mass., Dec. 5, 1838, he spent his boyhood in that state. After serving in the civil war he established a successful ship brokerage business at Baltimore, Md., having an interest in 177 sailing vessels. When steam



E. D. Bigelow. Kansas City, Mo.. Deceased.

power threatened this industry he went to Kansas and entered into a partnership in the contracting business, which met reverses in a business depression.

In 1883 he engaged in the banking business at Blair, Neb., two years later removing to Kansas City, where he engaged in the grain business in 1889 and joined the Board of Trade.

His scholarly attainments and correct interpretation of trade ethics endeared him to his fellow members, who chose him secretary in 1897. After 27 years in the office he retired to remain as assistant to the president of the exchange. He was the oldest member of the Board, having bought his ticket for \$25. He was instrumental in building up the organization to its present position of commanding influence. A man of high ideals he was warmly revered by his associates. He was active in church affairs, and served 34 years as treas. of the Y. M. C. A.

On his 90th anniversary Mr. Bigelow was tendered an anniversary dinner by the members of the Board, as an expression of appreciation of his splendid work for the Exchange.

He is survived by a son, E. S. Bigelow, and two daughters, Lucy and Florence.

### Elevators Against Coal Assessment

The state ass'ns of the 12 central grain states have wired Washington for a stay of execution of the coal code assessment on each ton handled by dealers in grain and other commodities, as a minor side line.



## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds.

### Alabama

Montgomery, Ala.—Leo Drum, well known grain and feed dealer of this city, predicts that Alabama's corn crop this year will reach the 50,000,000-bu. mark, making the state a probable exporter instead of an importer of corn. South Georgia and West Florida are also producing more corn than usual he said. Alabama's normal crop is 35,000,000 to 40,000,000 bus.—G. H. W.

### Illinois

Flanagan, Ill., Aug. 11.—The growing corn crop is only fair.—Francis Sherry.

Parnell, Ill., Aug. 18.—Corn condition rates about 70% of normal.—P. M. Kelley.

Roberts, Ill., Aug. 14.—Chinch bugs and drouth have left us half a crop of corn.—Homer Sturm, Roberts Grain Co.

Farmer City, Ill., Aug. 18.—Corn looks fair, tho bugs have done considerable damage. The condition now rates about 65%.—Scholer & Gring.

Marseilles, Ill., Aug. 14.—Farmers in this section had no oats and only a half a crop of corn last year, and even less of both this year.—Wm. T. Kasten.

Thawville, Ill., Aug. 14.—Good weather from now until the new corn crop matures will give us about half a crop.—John Bridson, Thawville Farmers Grain Co.

Lane (Clinton p. o.), Ill., Aug. 17.—Corn looks fair. Better than last year. Its condition would rate at about 75%.—L. W. Trummel, Lane Co-operative Grain Co.

Symerton, Ill., Aug. 9.—Our oats crop turned out better than expected. We shipped 6 cars instead of the expected 2. They graded Nos. 3 and 4.—Symerton Grain & Lumber Co.

Flanagan, Ill., Aug. 11.—Views on the growing corn vary. Some farmers expect two-thirds of a crop, other expect three-quarters.—L. H. Linneman, Farmers Grain & Coal Co.

Guthrie, Ill., Aug. 14.—Bugs and drouth have damaged the corn, but with good weather from now on farmers will harvest half of a normal crop.—Guthrie Farmers Elevator Co., Elsie B. Heckens, mgr.

Melvin, Ill., Aug. 14.—We have a fair crop of growing corn. The condition rates about 50 per cent. With good conditions the present prospects will materialize.—Harold Freehill, Farmers Grain Co.

Foosland, Ill., Aug. 15.—Chinch bugs alone have damaged the growing corn 50 per cent. The condition of the crop at present would not rate above 40 per cent.—H. A. Beasley, Foosland Grain Co.

Blackstone, Ill., Aug. 10.—Corn will not produce more than a third of a crop. Bugs are active in the hot weather we have been having. Many stalks, sapped by the bugs, are falling over.—H. A. Grimm, Blackstone Farmers Grain Co.

Perdueville (Paxton p. o.), Ill.—The grain elevators are going to need relief next year. Oats produced practically nothing, and corn will do well to make half a crop.—Phillip Larson, Perdue Elevator Co.

Rowe (Pontiac p. o.), Ill., Aug. 11.—Farmers' opinions on the growing corn crop vary widely. Some of the crop is good, some seriously damaged by drouth and bugs. The average condition would doubtless figure at about 40 per cent.—John Jacobson.

Weedman, Ill., Aug. 18.—Chinch bugs have so weakened the corn that it is unable to fill properly. Back in the fields stalks are falling over, and ears that look like they should produce 50 bus. to the acre, in many cases will make no more than 15.—J. A. Little, Weedman Grain & Coal Co.

Freeport, Ill., Aug. 10.—We have had intensely hot weather but we are happy in the fact that this section has been blessed with

good rains the past week. The country is green and everything is growing. Some of our corn has been hurt by the heat, but the prospect is that we shall have a good crop. Some of our fields look very fine and should yield 50 to 60 bus. at least. Threshing is under way. Yields of oats run from 10 to 25 bus.; believe our county will average 20 bus.; quality fair. Barley is also turning out about the same, namely 20 bus. to the acre.—H. A. Hillmer.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 15.—Prospect is for 1,472,000,000 bus. corn, this compares with 1,607,000,000 bus. indicated by government Aug. 1. Telegraph reports from ten corn belt states indicate that mid-August corn prospects in these states are for 810,000,000 bus. The government Aug. 1 forecast for these states was 946,000,000 and ours 952,000,000 bus. The decline from the government figures is thus 136,000,000 bus. during the first half of August. Weather conditions in other states do not suggest important net change either up or down.—Nat C. Murray, statistician, Clement, Curtis & Co.

Egan, Ill., Aug. 13.—Extremely hot weather from about May 15 to July 1 affected crops very seriously in this part of the state. We had no early crop of hay because when the pastures were bare farmers turned livestock on to the meadows and the dry weather hurt the small grain crop so that we shall probably not have over a third of an average crop. Rains came early in July and again about three weeks later and proved very beneficial to corn crop, pastures and meadows, for it now looks as tho we would have plenty of rough feed until frost comes and if the corn we now have in sight matures, we will have fields that will run 50 to 60 bus.—H. A. Hillmer Co.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 15.—Soy beans and other legumes are generally doing well; pastures are mostly greening, altho short. In the drier areas there are some reports of stock going hungry. Corn continued to deteriorate on account of the heat and chinch bugs, the latter being numerous in many areas and multiplying rapidly. Condition of corn is extremely variable, probably averaging fair. The best corn is to be found over an irregular belt extending across the state from northwest to southeast, while on either side there is considerable that is permanently damaged and fit only for fodder. Early corn is starting to dent in the extreme northwest. Fall plowing generally is making good progress.—E. W. Holcomb, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 14.—Illinois will raise the smallest corn crop since 1887, and the oats crop will be the poorest in 58 years. Winter wheat turned out above expectations, producing an average yield about 8% above last year, tho 9% below the 5-year average. Spring wheat crop is the smallest on record and barley production is the lowest in 30 years. Except for soy beans and cow peas, hay crops are light and pastures grade from poor to failure. However, there is an unusually large acreage of soy beans and cow peas which will undoubtedly be cut for hay. Their condition is below average but prospects are for a fair to good crop except in the more severe drouth areas. Prolonged drouth has reduced the corn condition 20% below average for Aug. 1. In the drouth areas many corn stalks are barren and ears bear only a scattering of kernels. Heavy general rains are needed to curtail chinch bug damage.—A. J. Surratt, and D. E. Smith, agricultural statisticians.

Decatur, Ill., Aug. 18.—Drenching rains were received this week over the state, which brought relief from the drouth. Rainfall reported ranged from an inch to 5½ inches. Precipitation so far during August 3.04 inches; the normal for the entire month is 3.38. The best corn prospects are found in Central Illinois; in this section the most apparent damage is from chinch bugs. The second brood is now hatching and in fields heavily infested the bugs have sapped the vitality of the corn, causing the stalk to fall over. Recent heavy rains and cooler weather should help to curtail the damage. We have also had a few reports of fields being damaged by army worms. Soy bean prospects are for a good crop. Pastures show a nice improvement due to good rains.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

### Kansas

Conway, Kan., Aug. 9.—We have had a continuation of dry, hot weather since June, and

a very light crop; wheat average crop and pro-  
tination of dry, hot weather since June. Oats  
pects without rain poor for next year's wheat  
crop. Too dry for many to plow.—F. L. Mow-  
bray.

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 10.—The Kansas corn crop is almost a total failure, being estimated at 15,738,000 bus., which is a decrease of 57,705,000 bus., compared with the prospects on July 1, and compares with 80,431,000 bus. last year. The corn crop this year is by far the smallest in the state's history. The Aug. 1 condition was 9% of normal. The preliminary estimate of winter wheat production is 80,266,000 bus., compared with 57,452,000 bus. last year; protein content is high. The threshing returns from oats are lower than expected a month ago; production is estimated at 17,942,000 bus., compared with 25,976,000 bus. last year; test weights are low. Production of spring wheat, barley and rye is small. The flax crop is larger than last year.—F. K. Reed, Ag. Stat. of the U. S. Dept. of Ag., and J. C. Mohler, of the State Board of Ag.

### Minnesota

Welcome, Minn., Aug. 14.—Threshing completed. Oats yielded from 10 to 30 bus. per acre; barley from 10 to 25; flax 6 to 12. Corn looks fair; ear worms are working in corn very badly, but still we can get a fair crop if weather is favorable.—Welcome Farmers Elevator Co., per O. H. Swift, Mgr.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 10.—The spring wheat crop matured rapidly during the intense heat, and many farmers report loss from the dry grain shattering during harvest operations. Reports from the Red River Valley indicate fair to good yields, with good quality, especially in the central part of the valley from Fargo to Grand Forks and Moorhead. The northern sections of the valley report some deterioration during the past few weeks, while the southern section is in very poor condition. Eastern and southeastern Minnesota are reporting fair to good crops, also central and western Montana. The balance of North and South Dakota and eastern Montana are very poor, and many farmers will not even harvest enough for seed. This poor condition extends into southwestern Manitoba, all of southern Saskatchewan, and parts of eastern and central Alberta. The Pacific Northwest states have also deteriorated the past month. The private crop reporters now estimate the spring wheat at 78,000,000 bus. as compared to 109,000,000 and the Government 89,000,000 July 1. Since the beginning of August conditions do not suggest any improvement. In fact, heat and drouth have no doubt caused further damage to spring wheat and durum.—T. R. Shaw, Editor Cargill Crop Bulletin.

### Montana

Helena, Mont., Aug. 14.—Crop prospects in Montana which were poor a month ago have deteriorated much further during July, the result of exceedingly hot weather. The yield of winter wheat was estimated on Aug. 1 at 13.5 bus. per acre, compared with 9.5 bus. per acre last year. Rye production is much smaller than it was last year.—U. S. Dept. of Ag.

### Ohio

Columbus, O., Aug. 13.—Aug. 1 corn prospects were for 90,058,000 bus. The 1933 crop was 112,694,000, the 1932 crop, 121,397,000. West central and southwestern parts of the state suffered the most noticeable drop in prospects. Winter wheat production estimated at 33,350,000 bus., against 34,732,000 bus. in 1933. Quality was good. Oats production was placed at 24,440,000 bus., a very light crop. Rye production forecast at 819,000 bus.; barley, 304,000; spring wheat, 40,000; buckwheat, 238,000. Hay production has been seriously reduced by heat and drouth. Feed is entirely gone in some pastures, and farmers are feeding hay, fodder, etc., to livestock.—Glenn S. Ray and A. R. Tuttle, agricultural statisticians.

### Oregon

Portland, Ore., Aug. 8.—Reports received from Inland Empire points are disappointing. It is estimated that the Washington wheat crop will be 20 per cent less than originally expected. Including the acreage cut it is believed the state will fall below 40,000,000 bus. for the season's harvest.—F. K. H.



Portland, Ore., Aug. 17.—Wheat production in the Pacific Northwest states of Oregon, Washington and Idaho and Montana this year is expected to be 91,525,000 bus., against last year's harvest of 110,048,000 bus. and a five year average of 145,504,000 bus. Winter wheat production in the four states as of Aug. 1 was placed at 47,702,000 bus. Production last year was 31,699,000 bus. Spring wheat production was estimated at 43,823,000 bus., against the 1933 harvest of 78,379,000 bus. and the five-year average of 74,908,000 bus.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore., Aug. 8.—Harvest of winter wheat is becoming general in Oregon, with conditions favorable except that high winds caused some loss from shattering in north-eastern districts. The yield is uneven and somewhat less than was expected. Immature spring wheat is suffering generally from lack of moisture. Cutting of the second crop of alfalfa is well advanced in southern counties and some second-crop clover is ready to be cut in western districts. Pastures are dry but are furnishing plenty of feed in most cases.—F. K. H.

### Washington

Ritzville, Wash., Aug. 8.—Adams County farmers are rejoicing over unexpectedly large yields. The winter wheat is averaging better than 25 bus. an acre and spring grain 18 to 20 bus.—F. K. H.

### Canada

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 10.—Condition of buckwheat in the Province of Ontario July 31 was 81, compared with 73 on July 31, 1933. The estimate of fall wheat for the province is 7,016,000 bus., compared with 14,132,000 bus. in 1933; of fall rye, 852,000 bus., compared with 911,000 in 1933; of spring wheat, 1,762,000 bus., compared with 1,633,000 in 1933.—S. H. H. Symons, statistician Ont. Dept. of Ag.

## Small Grain in the Northwest

Minneapolis, Aug. 16.—The total crop of small grains in the four Northwest states is extremely light, and conditions are so spotted and the yields vary so greatly that it is impossible to give a weighted average of yields. In almost the entire state of South Dakota and in a large part of North Dakota and eastern Montana there either is no grain to harvest or yields are so extremely small that farmers will be fortunate to secure their seed requirements. However, in many districts in southern Minnesota a fair crop outturn has been realized, and in some sections of the Red River Valley the returns are good. Altho there will be some shrunken wheat due to the unusually high temperatures late in July and altho the test weight of bread wheat and durum is not so high as last year, very little of the new crop of wheat will test below the requirements for the No. 1 grade. This year is somewhat similar to last in that heat and drouth very early in the season, before small grain crops were headed, killed the stools and stunted the size of the head, while a period of fairly good filling weather later forced the entire vitality of the plant into maturing a relatively small number of kernels of unusually fine quality. Early arrivals of new grain at the terminals show the results of the rapid development of weeds during the cool rainy period in June. Oats particularly from southern Minnesota carry an unusually high percentage of weed seeds, and for that reason many of them are below contract grade requirements.—The Van Dusen Harrington Co. By Paul C. Rutherford.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Aug. 18.—Weather news from the Northwest continues to be unfavorable. One hot, dry day succeeds another, with only scattered showers here and there. The early cars of flax are beginning to move to market but, as can be seen from the receipts, the quantity is small even compared with last year's short crop. Owing to an extremely dry Spring, a good deal of flax, especially in northern Minnesota and eastern North Dakota, was planted very late. Altho this flax is holding its own, according to recent reports, it will not mature for another two or three weeks—therefore, runs the risk of continued drouth damage and possibly early frosts. In their letter of August 16, the Van Dusen Harrington Co. state: "It seems certain that in most cases yields of flax will be very disappointing. The condition of the crop varies greatly. Damage from grasshoppers was confined to a relatively small area, but heat and drouth have caused severe damage in many places."—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Nevada (Dwight p. o.), Ill., Aug. 9.—Most of the old crop corn has moved to market. Condition of the growing crop is about 50% of normal.—Frank Gibbons.

Washington, D. C.—Wheat stocks held by mills June 30 are reported by the Bureau of the Census to have been 102,968,128 bus.; against 131,854,045 June 30, 1933, and 77,936,005 two years ago.

Befflower, Ill., Aug. 18.—Corn has moved rapidly for the last 30 days. Not more than 15% to 20% remains in farmers hands. It is unlikely that farmers will carry over any surplus.—Clarence W. Johnson.

San Francisco, Cal.—July receipts of grain were: Wheat 2,080 tons, barley 1,392, oats 1,000, corn 240, beans 26,020 sacks, against wheat 10,965 tons, barley 15,169, oats 400, corn 1,040, beans 12,042 sacks in July, 1933.—James J. Sullivan, Chief Inspector, Chamber of Commerce.

Portland, Ore.—July receipts of grain were: Wheat 589,362 bus., corn 86,477, oats 170,639, rye 1,342, barley 17,463, flaxseed 2,264, against wheat 2,861,880 bus., corn 110,059, oats 35,057, barley 42,016, flaxseed 14,060, in July, 1933. Shipments for the same period were: Wheat 462,408 bus.; barley 1,721, against wheat 903,183 bus. in July, 1933.—C. W. Wright Chief Grain Inspector.

Vancouver, B. C.—Receipts of Canadian grain at Vancouver-New Westminster elevators for the crop year ending July 31 were: Wheat, 47,894,806 bus.; oats, 2,733,242; barley, 516,941; flaxseed, 2,717; rye, 19,273; against wheat, 92,748,109 bus.; oats, 4,661,482; barley, 1,748,828; flaxseed, 2,235; rye, 141,332, for the crop year ending July 31, 1933.—E. A. Ursell, statistician Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

Ft. William, Ont.—July receipts of wheat at Ft. William-Port Arthur elevators were 18,627,266 bus., compared with 15,525,189 bus. in July, 1933. Receipts for the crop year ending July 31 were: Wheat, 143,691,064 bus.; oats, 11,755,726; barley, 7,958,899; flaxseed, 230,202; rye, 1,180,593; against wheat, 193,241,420 bus.; oats, 12,450,203; barley, 7,040,990; flaxseed, 1,393,813; rye, 2,297,756, for the crop year ending July 31, 1933.—E. A. Ursell, statistician Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

Cincinnati, O.—July receipts of grain were: Wheat 1,793,600 bus., shelled corn 204,000, oats 112,000, rye 39,200, barley 1,600, buckwheat 2,800, against wheat 1,691,200 bus., shelled corn 252,000, oats 126,000, rye 2,800, barley 1,600, buckwheat 2,800 in July, 1933. Shipments for the same period were: Wheat 619,200 bus., shelled corn 76,500, oats 78,000, rye 12,600, barley 3,200, against wheat 550,400 bus., shelled corn 177,000, oats 86,000, rye 1,400, in July, 1933.—Cincinnati Board of Trade, Inc., John O'Hara, in charge of inspection and weighing.

Ft. William, Ont.—Receipts of grain in July were: Wheat 18,627,266 bus., oats 1,601,321, rye 154,025, barley 1,317,930, flaxseed 64,186, against wheat 15,525,189 bus., oats 1,952,475, rye 511,493, barley 915,786, flaxseed 241,036 in July, 1933. Shipments for the same period were: Wheat 15,151,015 bus., oats 1,237,338, rye 27,015, barley 811,581, flaxseed 29,626, against wheat 13,953,817 bus., corn 1,071, oats 1,255,618, rye 200,000, barley 186,641, flaxseed 104,214 in July, 1933.—A. V. McMath for E. A. Ursell, Statistician Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

St. Louis, Mo.—July receipts of grain were: Wheat 8,010,400 bus., corn 1,564,500, oats 420,500, rye 33,000, barley 43,200, soy beans 42,000, kafir 58,800, against wheat 6,078,000 bus., corn 3,427,500, oats 1,324,000, rye 49,500, barley 113,600, kafir 56,000 in July, 1933. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 1,529,200 bus., corn 432,800, oats 180,900, rye 13,500, barley 16,100, soy beans 28,800, kafir 15,400, against wheat 1,559,549 bus., corn 3,741,549, oats 926,600, rye 15,400 in July, 1933.—C. B. Rader, sec'y Merchants Exchange.

Minneapolis, Minn.—July receipts of grain were: Wheat, 3,267,280 bus.; corn, 3,879,650; oats, 544,580; barley, 1,236,350; rye, 152,310; flaxseed, 100,000; against wheat, 7,111,600 bus.; corn, 3,166,100; oats, 5,948,130; barley, 2,690,440; rye, 829,840; flaxseed, 111,820, in July, 1933. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat, 1,693,650 bus.; corn, 1,245,670; oats, 894,000; barley, 1,487,030; rye, 144,450; flaxseed, 60,290; against wheat, 1,855,070 bus.; corn, 1,909,110; oats, 1,310,150; barley, 1,454,670; rye, 219,840; flaxseed, 110,660, in July, 1933.—G. W. Maschke, statistician Chamber of Commerce.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 11.—July, the hottest month on record, with daily maximum temperature average of 100.4 degrees, caused rapid decline in condition of crops. Corn is nearly a complete failure. Except in some eastern counties hay crops will not meet local needs. Early planted sorghums and cane is burned beyond recovery. Feed is gone in native pastures. Acute conditions cover the state. Corn is 10% of normal as of Aug. 1, with indicated yield of 5 bus. per acre; grain sorghums were 26% with indicated yield of 4 bus.; tame hay, 28%; alfalfa, 31% with indicated yield of 1.5 tons per acre.—K. D. Blood, and S. L. Bryan, statisticians.

## Wheat Carryover in Canada

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 11.—The total stocks of Canadian wheat in Canada at July 31, 1934, are placed at 193,322,863 bu., 18,417,325 less than last year's total of 211,740,188 bu.

Canadian wheat in elevators and afloat in the United States amounted to 9,954,252 bu. The comparable figure for this item at July 31, 1933, was 6,220,210.

The total amount of Canadian wheat in Canada and the United States at July 31, 1934, was 203,277,115 bu., compared with 219,428,398 bu., the revised total for July 31, 1933.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

## Southwest Wheat High in Protein

The high percentage of protein shown by first arrivals of new wheat at Kansas City continued in the later receipts.

During July the tests by the two state departments of grain inspection, on 8,598 cars tested showed an average protein content of 13.84 per cent, a new high monthly average for the Kansas City market. A year ago the July average was 13.18 per cent on 7,125 cars. Of the July total this year the Kansas laboratory tested 4,553 cars, with an average of 14.41 per cent, while the Missouri department reported 13.19 per cent on 4,045 cars.

## From Abroad

Finland by a decree of July 5 prohibited imports of corn, beans, bran, middlings, hay, straw and oil cake.

Hungary has abolished the grain ticket system under which growers of wheat and rye obtained a subsidy, in favor of a fixed minimum price.

Germany has copied the Russian forcible delivery of grain by farmers, on account of the shortage of crops. Farmers are dissatisfied with the system of fixed prices.

Germany by a decree effective Aug. 14, abolished duties on wheat, oats, barley and speltz, but imports are still subject to permission by the agricultural ministry. The tariff amounted to 25 marks on a double hundredweight of wheat; rye and barley, 20 marks, and oats, 16.

Our special Buenos Aires correspondent states that the new flax crop has had a normal start but that conditions are certainly not too good, due to drouth in the months of April and May and an excess of rain in June. Encouraging factors are the comparative absence of locusts, and favorable weather conditions for the later sown seeds.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.



## Split Certificates of Grade Ordered Discontinued

It has always been a privilege of shippers, even before inspection came under supervision of the federal government, to have the inspection certificate covering an entire shipload to be split into a number of certificates, each for a fraction of the cargo, enabling the shipper to distribute barge loads or carloads on the original inspection. Many of these carlot shipments moved forward from the point of discharge of the lake vessel. In other cases, the lake vessel was discharged and portions of the cargo were barged or lightered to convenient rail connections where individual cars were loaded to meet contracts. These carload contracts specify the official grain standards of the United States as their basis and provide either for western inspection or for inspection at one of several points specified in the contract, at the option of the seller.

In an investigation the Department of Agriculture found many carload shipments of corn which had been sold as No. 2 yellow and was so represented by the seller by means of invoices and split certificates. Investigation of the individual carload lots by federal grain supervisors, however, showed the corn in several of the cars to be No. 3, No. 4, No. 5 and No. 6 yellow corn according to the official grain standards of the United States. Each of the carlot shipments involved was made from a point at which official inspection under the grain standards Act is maintained and licensed inspectors were available to perform outbound inspections if called upon to do so. No such inspection was requested by the shipper.

The facts in this series of transactions were submitted to the solicitor of the department for his opinion whether the provisions of the United States Grain Standards Act had been violated. In the course of his opinion the solicitor advised:

The certificate issued on a boat-load of grain is for the average grade of the grain as nearly as the inspector can determine as it pours into the boat thru a number of spouts from several bins of different grades in the loading elevator. The grain is not of uniform mixture. It is obvious and was so admitted...in the hearing that the carload being only a small portion of the boatload may be of lower grade than the average of the boatload. It is clear therefore that the certificate issued for the average grade of the boat load can not represent the true grade of the carload lot and that consequently the latter has not been inspected and graded as required by the Act. Furthermore in the circumstances the carload is a new shipment for

the purposes of the Grain Standards Act and therefore is subject to the provisions of the Act prohibiting the shipment of grain without inspection when it is sold by grade. Hence the shipments moving to points outside the State of New York are in violation of the Grain Standards Act if sold by grade without reinspection and would involve violations of both sections 4 and 5 of the Act.

Since the Act applies only to grain moving in interstate or foreign commerce the shipments from Albany and Ogdensburg to other points within the State of New York are not subject to its provisions and therefore no violation of the Act would result from sales by grades without reinspection in those cases. If you find, however, as appears from the record in this case that "split certificates" are being used in intrastate transactions to the disadvantage of purchasers the Department is empowered under the Organic Act authorizing the dissemination of useful information relating to the marketing of farm products to publish its findings resulting from any investigation it may make in the matter.

In view of this opinion by the solicitor, the Department is instructing inspectors licensed under the United States Grain Standards Act to discontinue the issuance of cargo service certificates or so-called split certificates. Similarly, the issuance by grain supervisors, in the employ of the Department, of cargo service federal appeal grade certificates and partitions of federal appeal grade certificates which have been used in substantially the same manner as licensed inspector's certificates, will also be discontinued. Merchants are advised by the Department that the further use of such certificates under the circumstances outlined above may involve a violation of federal law.

In cases of complaint it has been the practice of sellers on split certificates to effect a money settlement with the buyer, no formal complaint ever having been made to the Department.

The split certificates as issued were not a guaranty of grade, each bearing a statement that such was the grade when loaded into the vessel, in effect a disclaimer that should put buyers on guard.

It may be possible for merchants to sell grain out of a boat-load without a new inspection and without a split certificate if the buyer is willing to accept the shipper's invoice based on the grade assigned by the official inspector when loading the vessel.

The new ruling by the Department will disrupt the business of shippers of U. S. grain to Canadian ports, as to Georgian Bay, which has been going into New England without reinspection and on split certificates. This business will hereafter be burdened with an additional inspection fee, and some delay, and perhaps a railroad charge for the inspection stop.

## Another Wheat Price Fixing Failure

The attempt of the French government to fix the price of wheat has now gone the way of all such unsound schemes. It has failed utterly.

The price-fixing law has been in effect only a little more than a year, but has created havoc in every branch of the grain industry. The French wheat farmers, whom the legislation was designed to help, have been hamstrung; millers and bakers have closed their doors.

Commenting on the fact that a special cabinet meeting was necessitated by the situation, an Associated Press dispatch says: "Flour millers have been defying the law, buying at prices determined by supply and demand and threatening to close their mills."

The government intends to export about 73,333,000 bus. wheat in order to get rid of the bulk of the surplus carried over from 1933. Exporters are entitled to a bounty of 80 francs per quintal. If the government really intends to export the 73,333,000 bus. it is as yet not clear where the funds are to be obtained.

New money will have to be found to replace the exhausted \$28,000,000 fund for export subsidies, and French wheat will go into the market outside at the world price, about one-half the \$1.95 a pushel paid at home.

Poor wheat will be dyed blue and used for cattle feed. Low grade flour will be "denatured" and made unsalable in France, but will be exported if possible.

Prof. James E. Boyle, the Cornell University agriculturist, recently wrote from Paris:

"Low grade flour, contrary to law, is being used by bakeries of Paris and nearby regions. These low grade flours are, by law, reserved for animal feed."

Prof. Boyle told of the situation in the north of France when 200 millers agreed to turn their mills over to the government. "The millers stated that the wheat law puts an end to honest milling, and does not in any way solve the wheat problem."

"For the miller to obey the law means ruin. For the miller to violate the law means prison. For the miller to accept the pressing offers of the wheat farmers and buy their wheat at a price reflecting present views of wheat and flour means jail."

The French farmer, after a year of price fixing, agrees with his American brethren of the wheat fields that it is unwise to attempt government interference with commodity markets and the free flow of foodstuffs.

An editorial in a French farm paper states: "The regulation of wheat prices never succeeded. New regulations were made day after day. Yet, in spite of these efforts, the desired results were not achieved. On all sides is discontent—among the farmers and among the processors. All the French millers proclaim the incessant difficulties which beset them."

The Columbus Milk Producers Ass'n, Antigo, Wis., on July 11 began suit against the government to restrain enforcement of the A.A. Act, under which the A.A. administrator is trying to force payment of 60 cents out of the \$1.90 per 100 lbs. received for milk into an equalization fund. The A.A.A. is alleged to be without jurisdiction because the business is wholly within the state.

The N. R. A. on Aug. 9 was refused an injunction restraining Ballard Gearhart of Mesa County, Colo., from selling coal below the price set by the code authority. Gearhart claimed the N. R. A. Act was unconstitutional. Judge J. F. Symes of the U. S. District Court of Denver said "The particular acts of the defendant do not restrain or burden interstate commerce, and are not subject to federal regulation."

## Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for the new December delivery and the high and low of the option to date at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows, in cents per bushel:

*Wheat													
	Option High	Option Low	Aug. 8	Aug. 9	Aug. 10	Aug. 11	Aug. 13	Aug. 14	Aug. 15	Aug. 16	Aug. 17	Aug. 18	Aug. 21
Chicago*	113 3/4	82 1/4	111 3/4	113 3/4	111 3/4	107	106 3/4	104 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 1/4	104 3/4	105 3/4
Winnipeg*	97 1/4	78 3/4	95 3/4	96 3/4	95	88 3/4	89 1/2	88 3/4	88 3/4	87 3/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/2
Liverpool*	96	...	94 1/4	94	96	92 3/4	89	90 3/4	86	88 1/4	85 3/4	85 3/4	87 1/2
Kansas City	110 3/4	82 1/2	107 1/4	109	108	103	103 1/4	101	100 1/4	100 3/4	100 1/4	102	102 1/4
Minneapolis	119 3/4	89 3/4	116 3/4	118 3/4	117 3/4	113	112 3/4	111 3/4	110 1/4	110 3/4	110 3/4	111 3/4	112 1/4
Duluth, durum	125	101	124	124 3/4	123 3/4	118 3/4	118 3/4	115	114 3/4	116 3/4	117 1/4	120	121 3/4
Milwaukee	113 1/2	89 1/4	112	113 3/4	112	107	106 3/4	104 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 1/2	104 3/4	105
Corn													
Chicago	84	56 3/4	79 1/4	82 1/2	83	79 1/4	78 3/4	78 3/4	78 3/4	78 1/4	76 3/4	76 1/2	78
Kansas City	84	55	78 3/4	82 3/4	83 3/4	79 3/4	78 3/4	78 3/4	78 3/4	78 3/4	76 3/4	76 1/4	77 1/2
Milwaukee	83 3/4	56 3/4	79	82 3/4	83	79	78 3/4	78 3/4	78 3/4	78 3/4	76 3/4	76 1/2	...
Oats													
Chicago	56 3/4	41	52 3/4	55	54 3/4	51 3/4	51 1/4	51 1/4	50 3/4	50 3/4	50	50 3/4	51 1/4
Winnipeg	77	35 3/4	45 3/4	46 3/4	47 3/4	43 3/4	43 3/4	43 3/4	43	43	42	42 1/2	46
Minneapolis	54 1/4	41 1/4	50 3/4	53	53	50	50	50 3/4	49 3/4	50 3/4	50 3/4	51 1/2	51 1/2
Milwaukee	56 3/4	41 3/4	53	55	54 3/4	51 3/4	51 3/4	51 3/4	50 3/4	50 3/4	50 3/4	50 3/4	...
Rye													
Chicago	90 3/4	65 1/2	89	90 1/4	89 3/4	84 1/2	86 1/4	87 1/4	87 3/4	87	85 3/4	86 3/4	88
Minneapolis	89 1/2	72 1/2	87 1/4	88 3/4	87 3/4	82 3/4	85	86 3/4	86 1/4	86 3/4	85 1/4	86 1/4	87 3/4
Winnipeg	77	56 1/2	74 1/4	75 3/4	75 1/4	69	71 5/8	72 1/2	72 1/2	71 3/4	69 3/4	72 1/4	73 3/4
Duluth	89	...	88 1/2	88 3/4	89	84	85	86 1/4	86 1/4	87 1/2	85 1/2	86	87
Barley													
Minneapolis	70 1/2	52 3/4	66	68 3/4	69	64	65 3/4	66 3/4	67 3/4	67 1/2	67	69 1/4	71 1/4
Winnipeg	80 3/4	43 3/4	58 3/4	59 3/4	60 1/4	54	55 3/4	56 3/4	56 3/4	56 3/4	56	57 3/4	61 3/4
Milwaukee	74 1/2	62	71	73 3/4	73 3/4	68 3/4	70 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/4	72 1/4	70 3/4	74	76 3/4
Chicago	74 1/2	...	71 1/4	73 3/4	73 3/4	68 3/4	70 1/2	71	71 1/2	72 1/4	70 3/4	74 1/4	78 3/4

\*Wheat price in gold cents Aug. 20: Chicago, 61 1/2; Winnipeg, 52; Liverpool, 60 1/2; basis franc, 6.66%; dollar, 58.74; London gold, 138s 3d; Winnipeg, 1.02 1/4.



## An Illinois River Elevator

Channeling the Illinois river from Peoria northward to Chicago has revived interest in the shipping of grain by barge. Some of the interest is favorable; some resentful. A few attempts above Peoria, which is the northern limit of government barge service on the Illinois river, have received scant support from the country elevators close to the river. But more recently an elevator has been built on the south side of the river at Morris, Ill., to load barges. Another and larger elevator has been planned on a site of the Farmers National Grain Corp. on the north side of the river at the same point.

The elevator of James F. Finnegan, built on the river bank at Morris, is supported on pilings, and manifestly designed for a handling house. Its cribbing of 2x4s is 20x30 feet and 35 ft. high from the bottom of the bins. House is divided into six flat bottom bins, the plan being that it was cheaper to hopper the bins with grain than with cribbing. The cupola and driveway are iron clad but not the bins.

All weighing is done in a 48,000 lb. hopper scale in the cupola. From the hopper of this scale a turn head directs grain either into bins, or into the barge loading spout that cuts thru the middle outside bin and extends to a point over the river where it will reach the holds of barges.

Elevating of grain is done by 15x7 inch Buffalo buckets, set on 14 inch centers on a 16 inch cup belt, driven by a 15 h.p. motor, thru the customary belt to jack-shaft, and chain to head, drive.

A grate in the driveway admits grain to the receiving sink. Unloading of trucks is done with a small power shovel in the driveway instead of the customary truck dump, it being planned to receive grain from elevators and elevator orders principally in large trucks.

Enjoying a 4½ cent rate into Chicago by barge, considerable interest centers in what this elevator may do. Railroads had cut their grain rates to 6½ to 7 cents in competing territories before the Morris elevator was more than a thought. Against the advantages of the low barge rate during the season of navigation the railroads are offering year-around fast service. The barge service is admittedly hampered by river ice in the winter time, and periods of high water in the spring months, when most of the

corn moves to market, and this elevator is equipped only to receive from trucks and ship by barge, so will be inactive much of the time.

During the first days of August James Finnegan loaded his first barge from the Morris elevator, shipping it to Chicago on the low river rate. From Grundy and Kendall counties, territory tributary to Morris, he expects to ship many bushels annually. How much of the low river rate advantage may be lost in lack of transit advantages and thru rate privileges is a question that only experience will determine.

## Wheat Conference Fails to Agree

An attempt to agree on export quotas failed Aug. 18 at the world wheat conference at London, Eng.

The representatives of the United States, Argentina, Canada and Australia admitted failure in their attempts to agree on the 1934-35 export quotas.

Argentina demanded a quota of 150,000,000 bus., but the other big exporters insisted it must guarantee an acreage reduction commensurate to that made by the United States, Australia and Canada before they would grant such an allotment.

The tentative quota of the United States was only 10,000,000 bus., while that for Argentina was 150,000,000 bus.

## Drouth to Continue Three Years

Herbert Janvrin Browne, the long range weather forecaster, says the drouth will continue three years longer.

Over the drouth area, he says there is the equivalent of 20 feet of water in a belt of air four or five miles thick; but the heat is so intense it can not be precipitated.

The northern part of the Sahara Desert, he asserts, was fertile wheat land in the days when Rome was in her glory. That land was ruined, according to his and others' theory, by over-cropping and over-grazing, even as the deserts of central Asia were created, thereby forcing Hitler's so-called Aryans to find new homes in Europe. All deserts, he holds, are man-created.

Browne knows of no way to bring about orderly rainfall, except by allowing the land to return to grass—if the over-grazing and cultivation have not been continued too long.

## Futures Trades and Bank Credit

A few of the professional farm leaders, trained in the art of bias and criticism, have pointed to the fact that more wheat is traded in than is grown.

Analyzed this becomes the most ridiculous of statements, one economist points out.

It is like saying that banks deal in more money than there is coin, which is true.

For example, the stagnant money in this country, says a Washington writer, "amounts to about 12 billion dollars in round numbers—12 billion idle dollars which are not doing anyone any particular good.

"An idea of how staggering that sum is may be obtained from the fact that it is twice as much money as there is.

"The amount of money in circulation has little to do with lending capacity. The same money is loaned over and over again by banks. Loaned money is spent and re-deposited in some bank by the fellow who ultimately gets it. It really does not leave the banks. It only goes to work there."

In like manner grain is hedged over and over again. Just as banks deal in credit, the markets deal in contracts which are based on grain, as bank loans are based on money.

The drouth relief appropriation of \$525,000,000 was approved June 20 by the president.

## Exporters Hoping to Regain Foreign Trade

When the Federal Farm Board, created in 1929, attempted to peg prices, it piled up a mountain of wheat. Purchases by its Grain Stabilization Corporation totalled 641,052,000 bus. On June 30, 1931, this subsidiary owned 257,136,571 bus. of wheat.

Meantime foreign countries threw up tariffs, and enlarged production in hope of protecting their consumers from extortion.

After trading wheat for coffee, turning vast amounts over to the Red Cross, and selling to the Chinese on promissory notes, the government finally let the surplus go back into private trade channels and prices increased at once.

Two drouth years have completely removed the burdensome surplus, and able grain men now look forward hopefully to the day when private trade will regain foreign markets for the American wheat grower and restore the prosperity he enjoyed prior to the government's noble experiment in price fixing.

Meantime market experts, economists, and leaders of independent farmer co-operatives, who believe in the economic value of free and open markets, are urging an end of agitation against the exchanges.

## "The End of the Depression"

The reality of the drouth is inducing a close study of cold facts. This is the published opinion of Merryle S. Rukeyser, financial writer for the Hearst newspapers, who adds that: "For a time there will be less prattling about the paradox of plenty."

He writes that: "Unquestionably the immediate effects of the drouth will be harmful, especially in communities directly affected. Its effect in reducing farm income and buying power cannot yet be accurately gauged.

"Though the near-term results may be so adverse to business, this act of Providence may prove the dramatic event which marks the end of the depression.

"By reducing accumulated surpluses," (fostered and encouraged by the ill-advised policy of the federal farm board) "it may well pave the way for a better adjustment between supply and demand. It may shock the country into attaining a real parity between agriculture and industry."

Meanwhile the commodity markets are demonstrating that if left alone their seasoned methods of providing the facilities of distribution can work wonders in overcoming artificial barriers erected to control them.

## Farmers National Replies to Gilchrist Suit

The Farmers National Grain Corporation states that there is no merit in the suit brot by Robert A. Gilchrist to recover \$1,129,533,000 damages from officers of the corporation and firms with which it had dealings, declaring that "Our information is that the attorney-general of the United States has refused to participate actively in the matter, altho reported to have been urged to do so by Gilchrist. Our further information is that, altho the suit was filed in New York and Delaware, none of the parties named has been served, and that two different firms of attorneys in Delaware, after ascertaining the nature of the case, have refused to go to trial with it and have withdrawn.

"The Gilchrist theory seems to be that the operations of the Farm Board and agencies set up under the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act were wholly improper, and that, therefore, any money expended by the Farm Board should be repaid to the United States government. He overlooks, apparently, the fact that in all operations, the Federal Farm Board and the other agencies named acted with full authority of federal statutes."



J. F. Finnegan Elevator on River at Morris, Ill.



## A Convincing Demonstration of the Effectiveness of Proxate Gas

To demonstrate the application and the efficiency of "Proxate," its new product in the grain fumigation field, The Liquid Carbonic Corporation has just constructed the unique elevator model illustrated herewith.

Proxate, which is a development of The Liquid Carbonic Corporation Chemical engineers, consists almost entirely of carbonic gas with the addition of certain chemicals which render the resulting gas deadly to weevil and other grain infesting insects.

This product is less than a year old and therefore practically new in its thoro efficiency, economy, and method of application to the majority of elevator operators. For this reason, The Liquid Carbonic Corporation has had this five foot elevator model erected so that methods of application and results can be readily explained to visitors. Everything is in proportion, even to the miniature models of the regular fifty pound tanks of Proxate, five of which are shown hooked up on the feed line at the base of the elevator outside the building. A little above the middle of this model the circular elevator is cut in half and a glass slide inserted so that the grain placed in the elevator above this level, together with the introduction of the Proxate Gas and its application to and effect on the weevil, can be clearly discerned. The flexible tubes and connections are of the quick-connecting type and in actual practice are easily moved from bin to bin where needed.

The gas from the tanks at the base is carried up through a flexible tube to other flexible tubes which extend from this main line and pass down beneath the surface of the grain. In actual application these tubes are pushed to

about fifteen feet below the surface of the grain in the bin. As Proxate Gas is heavier than air, its tendency is to find its way downward thru the grain, progressing at the rate of about twenty feet per hour. Therefore, in this small model, it takes but a few minutes to fill the elevator.

A very unique feature, illustrating one of the most important qualities of Proxate Gas, is clearly shown by an application of four small oil lamps attached to a chain running around two sprocket wheels, one at the top, the other down in bin. This clearly demonstrates that Proxate Gas is not only non-explosive and non-inflammable but will actually put out fire or flame of any kind. To demonstrate this power of Proxate, a gas jet is brought up at the back of the model elevator and the flame so placed that as the small lamps or cylinders, containing a wick extending into a kerosene content, come in contact with the gas light on each revolution, they are ignited. Thus, when the Proxate is turned into the tubes from tanks and the space above the grain in elevator model is filled with the gas, these lighted lamps are carried down on the moving chain into the gas-filled chamber. The little lamps are extinguished as soon as they drop into the gas, but are carried around on the chain and re-lit when they reach the gas jet above, only to be put out again as they re-enter the gas-filled chamber.

Live weevils or other insects are placed in small mesh copper wire traps and buried in the grain, before each demonstration. Thus the effect of the Proxate Gas on both weevil and the lighted lamps can be watched through the glass front.

This small, unique model grain storehouse has been of immense value not only in demonstrating the effectiveness of Proxate, but also its safety. So clear and perfect is the demonstration that no doubt is left in the prospect's mind as to what Proxate will do in the storage bin, especially when, at the end of the period necessary for killing the insects, the dead weevil are produced from the wire mesh traps so that their complete extermination is proven.

The use of Proxate has already been adopted by a number of large grain storage elevators throughout the country, who find it most effective and most economical.

## Time Limit for Crop Loan Applications Extended

The Farm Credit Administration announced Aug. 14 that the time limit for receiving applications in the drouth areas for crop loans for general purposes, for summer fallowing, or for the purchase of winter seed wheat, rye or barley, has been extended to the close of business Sept. 15. The time limit for accepting applications for summer fallowing loans outside the drouth areas has also been moved up to Sept. 15.

Crop loans for general purposes which were discontinued on May 31, were again made available during July in all the drouth areas, both primary and secondary.

The Sept. 15 cut-off date does not apply to the loans which are being made in the drouth areas for the purchase of feed for livestock or for the purpose of moving livestock to new pasture and range lands.

Local industries are exempted from the codes and P.R.A. under administrative order No. X-72, of Aug. 6, which names the industries exempted and those not so exempted. The order fails to state whether country grain elevators are exempted, altho they should be, as farmers hardly ever haul grain past the elevators of one town to another town, unless there is some gross inequality in the railroad freight rate from two adjacent towns. The new exemption applies only to industries in towns of less than 2,500 population.

## Price of Wheat Too Low

The Rosenbaum Grain Corporation feels that prices in our futures market do not reflect the actual intrinsic value of wheat established by mills in their efforts to obtain cash supplies.

"From sources which we consider authoritative, we learn that at the present time the cost of a one-pound loaf of bread made from dollar wheat is 6 cents, from \$1.25 wheat is .0637; from \$1.50 wheat is .0675. Therefore the difference between \$1 and \$1.50 wheat in bread-making at the present time is equivalent to  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent a pound or about  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -100 of a cent per slice.

"Present selling and delivery expense of a one-pound loaf of bread made from dollar wheat is 3-10 of a cent more than the cost of the flour consumed in the loaf. Present processing tax for a one-pound loaf is not quite  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent a pound or about 9 per cent of the total cost of each slice of bread which the consumer eats. Cash wheat is selling at a premium over the future price in every contract market east of the Rockies.

"We also feel that wheat could sell considerably higher before affecting the consumers, and we feel it must sell higher to reflect its intrinsic value. We believe the law of supply and demand will force a situation resulting in higher prices, considering foodstuff and produce conditions now existing throughout the world."

## No Famine Danger

By B. W. SNOW

Sec'y Wallace and some other A.A.A. officials are quoted as alarmed at the possibility of profiteering in food, but with the frank admission that "the reports of the economists, however, do not indicate any extraordinary increase in prices as a direct result of the drouth."

In this period of nervous tension, with the public alarmed by lurid stories of crop destruction and fear of possible food shortage, it is a serious mistake to indulge in far-fetched insinuations calculated to inflame the public mind. Such fears are groundless if those in government authority keep their heads and refrain from unnecessarily disturbing the economy of distribution.

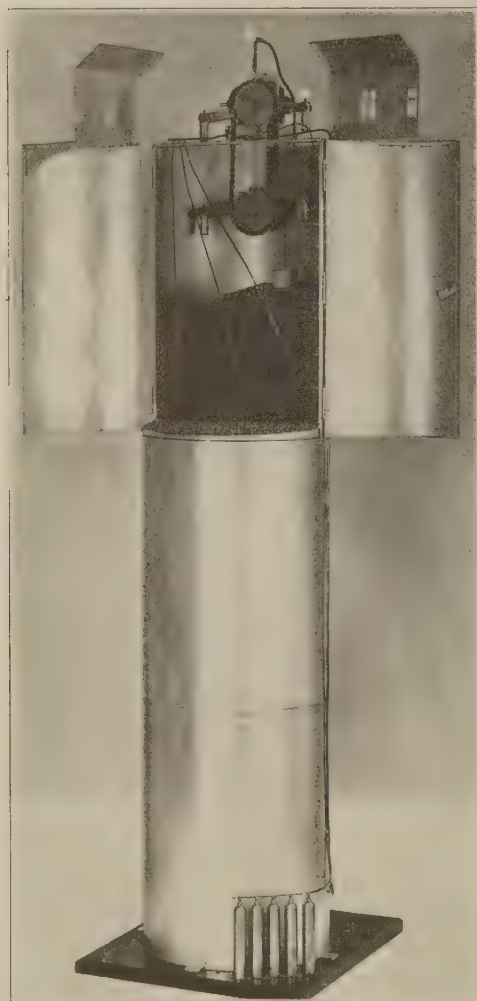
If the public is not inflamed by unfounded accusations of profiteering we will all come thru this crisis with a minimum of suffering. But, if the public becomes alarmed by official threats against "profiteering" before there is any evidence that it exists, or is even possible, it may start food hoarding with all of its attendant evils. It is time for level headed judgment and careful consideration of language in advance of public declaration.

The tremendous productive resources of the country protect us from danger of physical want, and in spite of crop shortage and processing or special taxes levied upon processors for the benefit of producers, prices will only reach the level justified by supply and demand, and supply in turn will be conserved by the price range. If the American people and their public officials exercise cool common sense, the situation will be met and conquered without suffering and almost without strain. The immediate thing to do is to refrain from alarming or inflammatory talk and also avoid further discussion of now obsolete programs of food crops reduction.

## Winning Business Thru Service

By TRAVELER

Country elevators are farm service stations. Just how far the service may extend is illustrated in the case of the Symerton Grain & Lumber Co., Symerton, Ill. Recently it built a 14x24 ft. "work shop," which has been kept busy literally from the day of its completion. The "work shop" is fitted with tools for construction of countless items needed by the farmers of the surrounding territory. In it are built screen doors, window screens, window frames, hog feeders, poultry feeders, almost any kind of a minor job of construction or cabinet work that a farmer may require. Incidentally the project builds business for the company's lumber yard.



Demonstrating Easy Application of Proxate Gas.



# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

## CANADA

Inverary, Ont.—A flywheel off the grinder striking Theodore Darling, owner of the grist mill, on the head, on Aug. 3, caused his death.

Chesley, Ont.—The Royal Milling Co. is being re-organized by J. T. Maguire, F. Beecroft and J. Metzgar, who have taken it over and will operate the mill.

Vancouver, B. C.—At the recent election of the Vancouver Grain Exchange the following officers were chosen: Pres., Hugh J. Westman; vice-pres., M. A. Ryan; sec'y, J. H. Hamilton (re-elected).

Toronto, Ont.—Consideration is being given by representatives of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, who recently heard requests for amendments to the present tariff of charges made by eastern elevators, to making changes in these rates.

Winnipeg, Man.—Alex Thomson, whose health has been poor for some time, is retiring from the general managership of the N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd., of this city, and Roy W. Milner has been appointed to succeed him. Mr. Milner is senior vice-pres. of the local Grain Exchange, also head of the Jackson Bros. Grain Co. The N. Bawlf Grain Co. controls a 2,500,000-bu. terminal elevator at Port Arthur, Ont., and owns and operates 116 country elevators having a total capacity of approximately 5,500,000 bus.

Port Arthur, Ont.—A working model of the elevator of James Richardson & Sons, Ltd., and the company's transfer ship Eastrich has been made at the elevator here by Jack Gardner, head millwright at the plant. The model is nine feet long and is built to scale, is operated by electricity and will load and unload grain from the boat model, and will also load a miniature box car. The ship operates in a pool of water and can be set in motion, automatic reverse switches being operated as it touches each end of the pool. The model will be sent to the company's head office in Winnipeg, after being on exhibition here for a time.

## COLORADO

Denver, Colo.—The new concrete terminal elevator, capacity approximately 500,000 bus., erected by Oscar L. Malo and associates, and described in detail in the June 13 Journals, is about completed.

Bristol, Colo.—Two floors of the Denver Alfalfa Milling & Produce Co.'s mill here burned at 12:30 a. m., July 30, before the fire was brought under control, the fire starting in the dust collector. Work of repairing was started at once.

## ILLINOIS

Weldon, Ill.—We plan to install a truck dump.—E. O. Martin, Weldon Grain Co.

Anchor, Ill.—We intend to rebuild here at Anchor.—Anchor Grain Co., S. C. Bane, Mgr.

Birkbeck, Ill.—We contemplate installation of a truck lift in our elevator here.—Scholer & Gring.

Wapella, Ill.—A 10-ton truck scale has improved the receiving facilities of Cline & Wood.—Harry Cline.

Bondville, Ill.—An unconfirmed report states that the M. A. Kirk & Co.'s elevator here has changed hands.

Clarence, Ill.—Kemp Carson of Perdueville has replaced Dave Patton as manager of the Frederick Grain Co.

Warrensburg, Ill.—The elevator of the Warrensburg Grain Co. has been re-rodded and the dump sink rebuilt.

Cisco, Ill.—Several bins in our elevator have been rebuilt and our elevator has been covered with iron-cladding. Later we plan installation of a truck lift.—E. J. Steele, Cisco Co-op. Grain Co.

Jacksonville, Ill.—The Milhahn Grain Co., of New Holland, Ill., recently leased an elevator at this point.—F. W. Milhahn.

Nokomis, Ill.—A new electric drive hoist and dump has been installed in the elevator of the Farmers Equity Exchange.—H.

Montezuma (Bedford p. o.), Ill.—A small elevator here has been taken over by the Terminal Grain Corp., of St. Louis.

Gardner, Ill.—The oats storage part of our elevator has been covered with iron.—D. D. Booth, Federal Grain Elevators, Inc.

Bartleso, Ill.—Frank Bergman, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co., reports the installation of new truck scales.—H.

Tallula, Ill.—The Tallula Farmers Grain Co. sustained windstorm damage to its property on Aug. 2 with possible damage to stock.

Milford, Ill.—E. J. Feehery & Co., of Chicago, opened this branch office again late last month. S. N. "Squire" Cavitt is back as manager.

Big Rock, Ill.—Lester Hage, of Sandwich, Ill., has been appointed manager of the Big Rock Farmers Co-op. Co.'s elevator, succeeding S. D. Abbott.

Moon (Streator p. o.), Ill.—A bulk gasoline and oil station has been added to the sidelines handled by Isaac B. Barrett. He deals in Puroil products.

New Holland, Ill.—The Milhahn Grain Co. has bot out the Sullivan Grain Co. here. The Milhahn Co. is also erecting a new elevator.—F. W. Milhahn.

Garber, Ill.—As soon as the run of corn is over, and it is just about over, we will install a new leg belt and a new boot tank.—H. L. Carter Grain Co.

Sugar Grove, Ill.—S. D. Abbott, formerly manager of the Big Rock (Ill.) Farmers Co-op. Co.'s elevator, is now with the Kane County Feed Milling Co. here.

Holmes Landing (not a p. o.), Ill.—The Schultz-Baujan Co., of Beardstown, Ill., has completed reconditioning a small elevator here, which it is now operating.

Guthrie, Ill.—The Guthrie Farmers Elevator Co. has built a concrete walled incline at the entrance of its elevator and re-planked the exit incline.—Elsie B. Heckens, mgr.

Marseilles, Ill.—Walter Martens has been appointed manager of the Marseilles Grain & Supply Co.'s elevator, succeeding W. T. Kasten, manager for the past nine years.

Thawville, Ill.—John Bridson has resigned as manager of the Thawville Farmers Grain Co., to become manager of the Ashkum Farmers Elevator Co., at Ashkum, effective Sept. 1.

Ludlow, Ill.—Robert M. Hoden, manager of the Ludlow Elevator Co., has been seriously ill with heart trouble for several weeks. His many friends wish him a speedy recovery.

Dana, Ill.—C. B. Sauer, operator of a grain elevator here, passed away July 26, succumbing to a long siege of heart trouble. Toward the last his heart was kept in action with drugs.

Perdueville (Paxton p. o.), Ill.—J. B. Carson is the new manager of the Kemp Carson Grain Co., taking the place of Kemp Carson, who is now manager of the Frederick Grain Co. at Clarence.

Galesburg, Ill.—Offices of the Farmers Galesburg Elevator Co. were entered by thieves, who gained entrance by breaking a window, during the night of July 28, and an adding machine was stolen.

Litchfield, Ill.—Lightning coming in on the power wires, on July 13, damaged some of the electrical equipment of the Farmers Grain & Livestock Co.'s elevator. Due to the fact that the equipment was all installed according to standard requirements, the fire was confined to the metal cabinets and did not communicate to the combustible building.—H.

Ashkum, Ill.—Fred Stout has resigned as manager of the Ashkum Farmers Elevator Co. here to devote his time to his own interests. His place is being taken by John Bridson, of Thawville, on Sept. 1.

Whitehall, Ill.—Wm. Bishop is recovering from injuries received at the Whitehall Mill & Elevator, when a truckload of wheat slipped off the dump and caught his head between the truck and side of dump.

Symerton, Ill.—Symerton Grain & Lbr. Co. has built a 14x24-foot work shop, in which mill work has been done, the mill work being construction of everything from screen doors and windows to livestock feeders.

Havana, Ill.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Co.'s elevator, reported in the July 25 Journals as being rebuilt and repaired, following the fire in May which badly damaged it, has been completed and is now receiving grain.

Roselle, Ill.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co.'s elevator burned at 4 a. m. Sunday, Aug. 5; loss, \$25,000. A quantity of lumber and building material of all kinds which was in the building at the time, was destroyed.

State Road (Homer p. o.), Ill.—M. H. Dyson will be manager of the State Road Elevator under the ownership of W. A. Dennis, who has been the proprietor since 1914 and who is now managing an elevator at Homer.

Long Point, Ill.—Farm machinery has been added to the sidelines of Rittenhouse Grain Co. Warehouse space has been built on the company's office, and fitted with bins and fixtures for stocking machinery and repair parts.

Oquawka, Ill.—It is rumored that a Monmouth, Ill., firm of grain dealers has leased a ground site on the bank of the Mississippi here where it will erect an elevator equipped to load barges with grain that may be trucked here.

Lyndon, Ill.—Fire was discovered in the elevator of the Rock River Lbr. & Grain Co. about 10:15 p. m., Aug. 2, but it was extinguished before any damage was done. A quantity of grain had been hauled to the elevator all that day.

Grand Ridge, Ill.—L. L. Seago, manager of the Grand Ridge Co-op. Grain Co., has been in St. Mary's Hospital at Streator, suffering from angina heart. His many friends in the trade are wishing him a quick and complete recovery.

Anchor, Ill.—The properties of the Anchor Co-op. Grain Co. were destroyed by fire Aug. 2; loss, about \$25,000; partly insured. The elevator is reported to have contained 25,000 bus. of grain, and 5 loaded cars on the sidetrack were ignited by the blaze.

Anna, Ill.—A corn and hay storage crib belonging to Bruchhauser Bros., operating as the Phoenix Flour Mills, close to their elevator, caught fire at 11 p. m., Aug. 8, and was badly damaged before the fire department succeeded in extinguishing the fire; partly insured.

Homer, Ill.—W. A. Dennis has become manager of the Federal Grain Co. elevator, formerly known as the A. C. Kaiser Co. elevator. Relieving Mr. Dennis at the State Road elevator (Homer p. o.) is M. H. Dyson, who will be manager under the ownership of Mr. Dennis.

Elliott, Ill.—Lightning, striking a high line, followed the wires into the west elevator of the Elliott Elevator Co., on Aug. 15, blowing out the fuse box and damaging some of the wiring. The elevator was closed down for about two hours after the mishap, while the fuse box was repaired.—O. J. Hatteberg, Mgr.

Putnam, Ill.—Since resigning as manager of the Putnam Grain Co.'s elevator in March, I have installed a 10-ton truck scale, a 10,000-bu. storage and am now erecting coal bins, doing business under the name of the Hagie Grain Co. Am shipping mostly by rail but contemplate river shipment as we are only one mile from the river.—Hagie Grain Co., Harry W. Hagie.



Pekin, Ill.—The Turner-Hudnut Co. has arranged to load grain for the Farmers National Grain Co. into barges from its elevators on the Illinois River at Pekin, Chillicothe, Henry and Hennepin. The elevators have all been rehabilitated and an outboard marine leg has been installed in the Pekin house.

Moweaqua, Ill.—We have painted our elevator with aluminum paint, and have started work on raising the three bins above the driveway and hopping their bottoms, preparatory to installing a truck lift we plan to purchase. The truck lift has not yet been bot.—C. A. Stout, Moweaqua Farmers Co-op. Grain Co.

Streator, Ill.—Grain dealers of the Streator district held their regular quarterly meeting Aug. 8 at the Plumb Hotel. Those present numbered 45. The meeting was addressed by Geo. Booth, W. E. Culbertson and Lawrence Farlow, members of the National Code Authority. Subjects brot up for discussion included the administration of the country elevator code, freight rates and waterway traffic.

DeLong, Ill.—Objections of the Valley Grain Co., of Galesburg, Ill., to abandonment of a branch line of the C., B. & Q. Railroad between Galesburg and Fairview (DeLong, where the company operates an elevator, being one of five villages on this branch) were overruled in an opinion handed down at Springfield recently in U. S. District Court. The order automatically permits the Burlington to abandon this 28-mile branch.

Bridgeport, Ill.—Virten E. French has been named manager of the Bridgeport Exchange Distributors with offices in the elevator. The new organization opened its warehouse and grinding machinery to general use on July 12 as a branch of the Consolidated Products Exchange and Central Distributing Agents with E. St. Louis as its home and field offices at Grayville. Mr. French was born on a farm south of Sumner and lived there a number of years while engaging in farming. Ralph Newell will assist in the manufacture of feeds and the operation of the custom grinding machinery.—W. B. C.

Springfield, Ill.—The directors of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce have presented four reasons why they believe present governmental trends actually jeopardize the existence of the small city: [1] The NRA and its codes are a failure and should be discarded. Recovery, already on its way, was set back by the NRA's existence. [2] Our employers will shut down rather than submit to unionization invited by section 7A of the act. Our community has always been open shop and not bothered with strikes. [3] Government dominance in private business is un-American and, if continued, will lead to chaotic conditions. [4] The part of the NRA in helping big business to the detriment and destruction of smaller industry. Even our merchants are raising hell because of the really few benefits created for them. What they will do if industries close because of the trend—with resultant stoppage of pay rolls—is just another guess.

Ottawa, Ill.—The General Elvtr. Co. has been formed, with 11 LaSalle County farm owners as directors, and a grain loading station for loading grain on barges on the Illinois waterway is planned, four steel tanks, to permit trucks to discharge loads when a barge is not available, and a platform scale and truck dump to be part of the equipment. A later report states that a number of citizens from the section of the city where the elevator company intended locating, presented a petition to the city council protesting against the grain loading station, stating that many of the people living in the district had obtained homes there because it was a good place to raise children, away from all commercial traffic, and that big grain trucks passing to and from the station would be a menace to the health and safety of the children. The council notified the grain company that they could not build their loading station in a residential district.

#### CHICAGO NOTES

Leslie N. Perrin, well and favorably known on the Board of Trade, pres. of the Star Grain Co., of this city, was recently elected a director of General Mills, Inc.

The Arcady Farms Milling Co.'s plant, rebuilt as a consequence of the fire of last April, was expected to be in full operation by the 20th of this month. The Arcady line of feeds was manufactured at another plant in the meantime.

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$7,800, a decline of \$300 from the last previous sale.

Williams French Burrows, Jr., died late in July, at his home in Lake Forest, a suburb of this city, after a long illness. Mr. Burrows entered the grain and stock brokerage business in 1913 as a member of J. J. Townsend & Co., now Harris, Burrows & Hicks, and had been actively engaged in that business ever since.

New members of the Board of Trade include the following: I. W. Burnham II., William C. Gay, George A. Cluett, Jr., Alfred Putnam, Henry C. Merritt, Jr., Thomas C. Parsons, Homer V. Boyd, Harry Troup, Arthur J. Goldsmith of New York (who bot the membership of Curtis B. Dall, former son-in-law of Pres. Roosevelt).

## INDIANA

Brownstown, Ind.—The Ewing Mill Co.'s mill and elevator have been equipped with lighting rods.—H.

Centerville, Ind.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. recently sustained considerable hail damage to its buildings.—H.

Coatesville, Ind.—Darnall Bros., operating a local elevator as Coatesville Elvtr & Feed Co., have installed a new truck scale in their elevator.—H.

Rossville, Ind.—The Mattix & Reveal elevator was struck by lightning during a severe electrical storm that visited central Indiana Aug. 10 and destroyed by the ensuing fire. It was a total loss.

Attica, Ind.—The coal yards at Jones Bros.' elevator were discovered to be on fire early in the morning of Aug. 9, spontaneous combustion being given as the cause. The fire was soon put out, with but little damage.

Bloomfield, Ind.—The Bloomfield Mill & Elvtr. Co. on Aug. 11 held the formal opening of its new plant, of steel, concrete and brick, which replaces the old wooden mill that had seen service for nearly a century and which was taken down to make room for the new.

#### INDIANAPOLIS LETTER

At the first annual meeting of the Indiana Millers Ass'n, held in this city on Aug. 10, at the Hotel Severin, the following officers were elected: Pres., Noland C. Wright, Anderson; vice-pres., Dick Robertson, Ewing; sec'y-treas., Hardy Hamlin, Portland.

The following have recently become members of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n: C. M. Kerlin, Delphi; Bushrod Grain Co., Bushrod; Wyatt Grain Co., Wyatt; Monroeville Co-op. Equity Union Exch., Monroeville; Garten Feed Co., Indianapolis; Elliott Grain Co., Lynn. R. F. D.

I am celebrating another anniversary, the seventh since I left my office in Indianapolis. Ever since then I have been fighting a bad case of nerves. I spent only two months in Miami last winter, after which the doctors drove me to the mountains. My physique is responding favorably to my treatments. I am up every morning at 5:30 for a three-mile walk before breakfast. I sleep well, and generally under blankets. I try to be content, and I find it easier when I read in the Journal how my many friends in the trade continue to take it on the chin and still provide a ready market for the farmer's grain. Your convention numbers bring back many happy memories and an earnest wish that I may some day be permitted to walk in on one of these annual gatherings. Best of luck to all.—Bert A. Boyd, Fletcher, N. C.

The election for the members of the State Grain Code Authority of Indiana was held at the Lincoln Hotel, this city, Aug. 8. The meeting was called by Fred K. Sale, a member of the National Grain Code Authority, which had authorized him to hold this election. The following were chosen members of the State Grain Code Authority: W. D. Springer, Indianapolis, will represent the independent dealers; O. A. Williams, Winamac, for the independent farmer elevators; B. B. Benner, Indianapolis, farmers national elevators; C. C. Burns, Winchester, for the line elevators, and Victor N. Sheek, Chalmers, for the trucking and non-facility interests. Two members at large were elected, namely, Avon Burk, Decatur, and Fred K. Sale, Indianapolis.

## IOWA

Dinsdale, Ia.—Two electric motors have been installed at the elevator of the Dinsdale Grain & Lbr. Co. to replace gas engines.

Villisca, Ia.—The Ernest Lewis wheat mill was burned in a \$60,000 fire which swept an entire business block on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 5.

Inwood, Ia.—The elevator here formerly owned by C. A. Streater has been purchased by the Quaker Oats Co. to replace the elevator that burned in June.

LaPorte City, Ia.—L. A. Moore, proprietor of the Moore Milling Co., recently installed an 11-ton truck scale. Mr. Moore expects to handle coal in the near future.

Moneta, Ia.—Dow, Hale & Lerigo, Inc., of Royal, Ia., have awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for a new foundation and other repairs on their elevator here.

Rock Rapids, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Exchange has voted to erect a new elevator to replace the old one. Estimated cost of the new elevator was set at \$10,000.—Art Torkelson.

Blencoe, Ia.—B. C. Christopher & Co., of Kansas City, have taken over the Barnes Grain Co.'s elevator here, which they will operate. T. C. Long has been made manager in charge.

Titonka, Ia.—J. L. Miller, of Havelock, is the new manager of the local elevator of the North Iowa Grain Co., succeeding Stephen J. DeVries, who is moving to Sanborn, Ia., to operate an elevator of his own.

Creston, Ia.—The one-story structure, occupying a quarter block, owned by the West End Feed Yards, Orville Matthews, proprietor, burned early this month; loss, including that of a nearby storehouse, \$10,000.

Onawa, Ia.—Fire at the Illinois Central Elvtr. here Sunday morning, Aug. 5, badly damaged 30,000 bus. of corn, some of which may be salvaged. Loss, \$13,000 approximately; partly insured; 5,000 bus. had been sealed.

Emerson, Ia.—I. N. and Harold Cheney have bot the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s property and business (owned for over a year by Wm. Huntsman, Jr.) and will continue operation, the firm name being the Emerson Grain Co.

Radcliffe, Ia.—We have placed corrugated iron on our entire elevator building except the office, which we hope to paint aluminum soon. This work was done by the T. E. Ibberson Co.—Wm. Hoffman, mgr., Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Luton, Ia.—I rebuilt an elevator here, 18,000 bus. capacity, 9 bins, 22x32 and 36 feet to plate, covered with galvanized iron. Equipment includes a 5-h.p. motor, 48-inch head drive, 11-inch belt with 10x7 V cups, 9 inches on centers, distributor, 6-inch well casing for loading out spout. Work was done by myself, design and construction.—R. H. Raub (proprietor).

## Specialists in Ventilating Grain Elevator Legs and Grain Storage Bins

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District offices in Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis and other large Cities  
ROBERTSON PROTECTED METAL ROOFING AND SIDING IS STRONG AND CORROSION-PROOF



Doon, Ia.—Albert E. Houk, owner and operator of the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator that burned in May, has given up his intention of either rebuilding the structure or buying another elevator and moving it to the site of the burned one.

Independence, Ia.—The grain elevator at the Illinois Central yards here and which was part of the assets of the Buchanan County National Bank, was sold by the receiver in charge for \$550 to the Wapsipinicon Mill Co., of this city. Ed Jamason, local grain and hog buyer, had previously bid \$450, as reported in the Journals last number.

Coon Rapids, Ia.—Albert Anderson has been appointed temporary receiver of the Flanery Grain Co. William Flanery, manager of the elevator, mysteriously disappeared, it is reported, and an investigation is said to have revealed a shortage in some of the affairs of the elevator, following which some of the creditors petitioned the court for a temporary receivership.

Estherville, Ia.—A suit to obtain a judgment for \$2,459 alleged to be due the Watkins Grain Co., of Watkins, Ia. (headquarters Minneapolis, Minn.), has been filed against the Fraser-Smith Co. According to the petition, John Pederson, an employee of the Watkins Co., speculated in grain futures thru the Estherville office of the Fraser-Smith Co. His losses, the petition states, were held back by the Fraser-Smith Co. out of sales of grain from the Watkins Co. made by Pederson as agent. The claim is said to be based on a rule of the board of trade which provides that any member of the board, when dealing with a corporation which is not a member, must have authorization in writing to make the transaction.

## KANSAS

Oxford, Kan.—Charles Champeny & Sons are erecting a new flour mill here of five stories.

Farlington, Kan.—Fire of unknown origin damaged stock of the Crawford County Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n on Aug. 6.

Woodbine, Kan.—Roofs of the Robinson Elevator Co.'s elevator at this point have recently been repaired by Ben Munson & Sons.

Belpre, Kan.—Arthur Zahorsky has been appointed manager of the Geo. E. Gano elevator at this point, succeeding Ralph Duncan.

McPherson, Kan.—The Clay-Leahy Grain Co., of Kansas City, has opened a branch private wire office here, with John F. McElvain as manager.

Leavenworth, Kan.—A fire from a belt in the mill plant of the J. C. Lysle Milling Co. set off a sprinkler head, causing slight damage to building and stock on Aug. 1.

Kiowa, Kan.—The State Line Milling Co. recently completed the installation of some new equipment, including two dust collectors, two grain scourers and a bran duster.

Copeland, Kan.—C. E. Hackleman, formerly with the Farmers National Grain Corp. at Kansas City, is now superintendent for the Farmers National at its 500,000-bu. elevator here.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Southwest Grain Co. will be represented on the floor of the Board of Trade by A. F. Johns, formerly with the Kansas Grain Co. for five years, who succeeds Roy Dunmire.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., of Kansas City, has closed its temporary office here, as the wheat movement is light now, and Barney O'Dowd, who had charge of the office, has returned to Kansas City.

Wilson, Kan.—Rats are reported to have undermined the foundation of the elevator owned by the Geo. Eslinger estate and operated by E. L. Rickel, of Salina, so that the west wall collapsed Aug. 7 and put the house out of commission. The elevator contained over 25,000 bus. of wheat mostly stored. W. A. Shanlec is local agent.

St. John, Kan.—Windstorm damaged the property of the Kansas Milling Co. on Aug. 1.

Macksville, Kan.—Roy Hart, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n's elevator for the last eight years, died at the Stafford Hospital recently, following an operation.

Pawnee Rock, Kan.—Improvements being made at the George E. Gano Grain Co.'s elevator here include a new 15-ton truck scale, remodeling of the office and painting. A new 8x8-foot iron grate has replaced the smaller grate at the elevator.

Halstead, Kan.—Emil Rauckman has sold his half interest in the City Elevator to the Farmers Co-op. Grain & Merc. Co., which will retain him as manager of the City Elevator. Mr. Rauckman will remain here as manager of both elevators until June, 1935.

Solomon, Kan.—The old Santa Fe Elevator, erected in the late '70's on the Union Pacific right-of-way at the present location of the Security Elevator, and later when the Santa Fe line was built thru Solomon moved to its present location, is being razed.

Holton, Kan.—The Denison & Larkinburg Oil & Elevator Co. has opened the Bernard Mill & Coal Co.'s elevator and will handle feed and hay in addition to grain. Charles Fletcher, who has managed the elevator for the past four years, will remain in charge.

Kingman, Kan.—The Consolidated Flour Mills Co., of Wichita, Kan., has awarded contract to Chalmers & Borton for immediate construction of a storage unit of 175,000 bus. here, consisting of three 30x80-foot tanks with four intervening bins. This unit will be equipped with 3,000-bu. leg and screw conveyors.

Topeka, Kan.—The Thomas Page Mill Co., headquarters in this city, has appointed Gerald Ehrenberger, of Columbus, Neb., district sales manager, to be in charge of territory east of the Mississippi and specializing in bakery trade. Mr. Ehrenberger, who took over his new duties on Aug. 15, is well known to the grain and milling trade, having been with the Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co., of Schuyler, Neb., for 33 years. Last October he was elected pres. of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Coffeyville, Kan.—A localized rain, wind and electrical storm hit this city at 6 p. m., Aug. 3, doing considerable damage to buildings, trees and crops. The Frazier Feed Mill was blown down, causing a loss of \$8,000, insured. It was an electric motor driven mill. Most of the machinery remained on the foundation floor, the somewhat twisted. The Moore-Lowry Flour Mills could not operate that night because electric lines to the plant were down. The roof that extended from the mill over the railroad tracks was blown down and the plaster on one side of the office building was cracked.

## KENTUCKY

Lexington, Ky.—Windstorm damaged the elevator building and stock of the Lexington Roller Mills on June 28.

Shelbyville, Ky.—The Climax Roller Mills sustained slight windstorm damage to their property on June 21.

Danville, Ky.—Severe windstorm blew out some windows of the tile elevator, frames and all, of Anderson & Spilman on July 30.

Robinson Creek, Ky.—One man was killed and three others injured when a large stone in a grist mill here broke and shattered the metal casing, on Aug. 11.

## MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—The Southern States Co-op. Mills, Inc., feed manufacturers, have filed application for a permit for the construction of four units to their plant, to be of re-inforced concrete, to be used for grain and feed storage, and to cost approximately \$100,000.

## MICHIGAN

Evart, Mich.—Windstorm slightly damaged the plant of the Evart Milling Co. on Aug. 8.

Utica, Mich.—On Aug. 2 the property of the Utica Milling Co. was slightly damaged by windstorm.

Hastings, Mich.—A com'tee of five stockholders to consider plans for re-organizing the Hastings Co-op. Elevator Co., now in receivership, has been appointed by the judge in circuit court.

Alma, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Co. sustained windstorm damage to its property on June 14 and July 6.

Wheeler, Mich.—Vern Keener has been appointed manager of the Breckenridge Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator here.

Armada, Mich.—A new 25-barrel mill has been installed at the T. E. Neely & Co. mill, doubling the capacity of the plant.

Novi, Mich.—The Novi Supply Co., operating an elevator here, recently installed a Jacobson "Economy" Electro-Magnetic Separator.

North Branch, Mich.—M. L. Lorensen recently ordered an "Economy" Electro-Magnetic Separator from the Jacobson Machine Wks.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—The annual meeting of the Michigan Bean Shippers Ass'n will be held in this city, at the Pantlind Hotel, Sept. 5 and 6. An interesting program has been arranged with talks and discussions and real entertainment.

Centerville, Mich.—The firm name of Reynolds Bros. has been changed to Reynolds Hay & Grain Co. Fred M. Reynolds is now sole owner of the business, Albert Reynolds, a member of the old firm, was killed in an auto accident last September.

Ovid, Mich.—Thomas H. Hyslop, a former pres. of the Michigan Bean Jobbers Ass'n, and operator of the Ovid Roller Mills for 35 years, died Aug. 6 as the result of injuries received in an auto accident a few days before at Owosso. Mrs. Hyslop was critically injured at the same time.

Detroit, Mich.—The American Malting Co. has broken ground for the construction of a \$500,000 malting plant here, to have an annual capacity of 1,250,000 bus. Albert R. Moore is pres. of the company; Walter A. Frederick, vice-pres. and sec'y; Horace Kenrick, treas., and Albert Erz, sales manager.

The windstorm of Aug. 2 damaged the following elevators and mills in Michigan, in some cases the damage being but slight: F. W. Fate & Co., Blanchard; Burroughs-Wolohan Elevator Co., Davison; Peoples Elevator Co., Elwell; Grand Blanc Co-op. Elevator Co., Grand Blanc; Ithaca Roller Mills, Ithaca; Ryon Grain Co., Milbrook (damage to stock); New Haven Farmers Elevator Co., New Haven; E. C. Smith's elevator, Ovid; Oxford Co-op. Elevator Co., Oxford; Riverdale Elevator Co., Riverdale; Michigan Bean Co., Vestaburg; Vestaburg Marketing Ass'n, Vestaburg.

Saginaw, Mich.—A two-day hearing ended here Aug. 8, at the Bancroft Hotel, attended by about 300 bean men, on the proposed bean marketing agreement for Michigan, first brot up last October at a meeting here. R. H. McDrew, marketing specialist of the field crops unit of the A. A. A., was present; also A. G. Nye and J. A. Walsh, both of the legal department of the A. A. A., and F. N. Hyre, economist in the field crops unit of the department. The growers attacked the broad powers of Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace. Neither bean growers nor jobbers are said to be satisfied with the marketing agreement proposed by the A. A. A., and court action was threatened if the A. A. A. attempts to impose the pact in Michigan without drastic revision. "Markets don't wait a week, or even a day, for approval from Washington," said Pres. Riedel, of the Bean Shippers Ass'n.

## MINNESOTA

Fertile, Minn.—A new scale was recently installed at the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator.

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**PACIFIC COAST WHEAT and OATS**

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The Pacific Northwest has a good crop of grain. Do you need some of it? Rail or ocean shipment. We specialize in wheat and oats.



Ihlen, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Stock Co. has appointed Mr. Reynold manager of its elevator.

Clara City, Minn.—The new elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here is E. G. Weffen.

Kerkhoven, Minn.—New unloading equipment has been installed at the elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Dawson, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. sustained slight windstorm damage to its elevator on June 19.

Lindstrom, Minn.—The roof of the mill of the Lindstrom Mill Co. was slightly damaged by hailstorm recently.

Chisago City, Minn.—The roof of the feed mill of the Chisago City Mill Co. was damaged by hailstorm recently.

Sedan, Minn.—The elevator and feed mill of the Sedan Grain Co. burned Aug. 9. Ralph Tacklind was manager.

Kerkhoven, Minn.—The Cargill Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here is reported closed for the season on account of lack of business.

Moorhead, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing a new 82-foot leg to handle seed grain. The J. H. Fisch Co. is doing the work.

Avoca, Minn.—J. Gandsteiner, of Odin, Minn., is now buying grain here in the Hubbard & Palmer elevator, formerly managed by J. Fitzpatrick.

St. James, Minn.—Fire at the plant of the Barneyway Popcorn Co. on Aug. 10 was confined to the seed warehouse. Stock was damaged by fire and water.

Wood Lake, Minn.—Due to lack of business the Great Western Grain Co.'s elevator at this point has been closed for the season, it is reported. Fred Schammel is the manager.

Hadler, Minn.—New mechanical equipment is being installed in the Co-op. Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, including new legs, drive, etc. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Cannon Falls, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. at this place has just had some new Fairbanks-Morse equipment and tex-rope drives installed and the whole plant is being painted, the T. E. Ibberson Co. doing the work.

Mahnomen, Minn.—John A. Lindquist has purchased the interest of S. I. Miller in the north elevator and is now the sole owner of the business, which he will operate under the name of the Independent Elvtr. Co.

Renville, Minn.—On Aug. 4 lightning struck the power wires to the corn elevator of the Renville Farmers Elvtr. Co. and burned out entrance cabinet. Fire communicated to the cribbing and did some damage to the building.

Detroit Lakes, Minn.—Roy G. Floan and Porter Erickson have opened the Detroit Lakes Milling Co. in the building formerly occupied by the Blaisdell Milling Co., with Mose Eckel (who has managed the plant for years) as manager. Building and machinery have been repaired.

Strandquist, Minn.—G. B. Hauger, who has been manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Winger, Minn., for 20 years, has bot an option on the local elevator and opened for business shortly before the middle of this month. He is going into the business as an independent buyer.

St. Charles, Minn.—The St. Charles Elvtr. Co., owned by the Farmers Wholesale Supply Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., and managed by R. D. Blakestad, has bot the Malzahn elevator, which it is remodeling. J. G. Dill & Co., of Wabasha, Minn., have purchased the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here and is remodeling it, rebuilding the office and installing a new scale. E. J. Forstell will continue as manager.

Windom, Minn.—The Southwest Minnesota Elvtr. Managers Ass'n held a meeting here on July 29 that was attended by 75 managers. Discussion of code matters and other problems occupied most of the time. C. E. Parish, of Minneapolis, and C. J. Laurisch, of Mankato, gave interesting talks. The following directors of the ass'n were elected: H. Silver, of Truman; O. F. Johnson, of Bigelow, and Bert Milligan, of Westbrook. The directors met after the meeting and elected the following officers: Pres., H. L. Michelson, of Okabena; vice-pres., O. F. Johnson, of Bigelow; sec'y, H. Silver, of Truman; treas., Fred Steinhauser, of Mt. Lake. The hold-over directors are: Charles Hofstrom, of Windom; Karl Liem, of Bingham Lake; J. L. LaDoux, of Mankato.

Emmons, Minn.—The Speltz Grain & Coal Co., headquarters Albert Lea, Minn., has taken over the elevator here for many years operated by the Farmers Shipping Ass'n. At one time the Speltz Grain & Coal Co. operated 15 elevators in this section, but during the past several years it has reduced the number to 10. Carey Peterson, who will manage the elevator, comes from Meltonville, Ia., where he has managed an elevator for the Speltz Co. for the past six years.

Chatfield, Minn.—J. L. Delaney has sold his interest in the Delaney & Nichols elevator to his partner, S. C. Nichols, who has leased the property to the J. G. Dill Co., of Wabasha, Minn., which operates about 20 elevators in this section of the state. Mr. Nichols will continue to manage the business. Messrs. Delaney and Nichols will continue in partnership in the machinery and twine business, while the fuel and elevator business will be under the management of the Dill Co.

#### MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

An additional 500,000-bu. re-inforced concrete storage is being added to the Midway Elvtr. in this city.

Applicants for membership in the Chamber of Commerce include F. B. Wells, Jr., of Winnipeg, Man., who is returning to this city to reside.

Minnesota Mills Corp., incorporated; incorporators: M. E. Neeley, Joseph Bellis and John Bellis; to deal in feeds. The company has a plant on Franklin Av. S. E.

Donald D. Davis, former vice-pres. and managing director of General Mills, Inc., has been elected pres. and former pres. James F. Bell has been elected chairman of the board.

Lockwood D. Welsh, formerly a member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce and a resident of this city for nearly a half century, died recently in Auburn, Wash., at the age of 68 years.

Friends of George Russell, elevator superintendent for the Atkinson Milling Co., of this city, were glad to see him again at the plant after his absence caused by a bad auto accident some time ago.

John R. Marfield, a past pres. of the Chamber of Commerce and an old grain trader of this city, suffered a paralytic stroke about two weeks ago, as he sat in a chair watching the board on the floor of the exchange. At last report his condition was said to be favorable.

Oscar M. Straube, manager of Nutrena Feed Mills, Inc., here, has resigned, effective Sept. 1, and will return to Kansas City, where he will take over the duties of pres. and general manager of Nutrena Mills, Inc. The latter company is in no way connected with the former. It is reported that the Minneapolis plant of Nutrena Feed Mills has been closed.

The Northwest Section of the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists held its annual picnic on Aug. 4, chartering the motor boat Donna Mae for the day and sailing from Hastings, Minn., up the St. Croix, over 200 embarking. Past-Pres. R. C. Sherwood, in recognition for services rendered to the ass'n, was presented with the past-pres. testimonial, which was voted to him at the conclusion of his term as pres.

We will operate the Stewart Elvtr.; the office will be located at 2836 11th Ave. So., there will be no downtown office. The name of the elevator will be changed from Stewart to Cepro after Sept. 1. The superintendent in charge will remain the same as with the Banner Grain Co., E. H. Steele. The plant is now being equipped with the latest Emerson Cleaners, scalpels above, with all cleaning done by gravity. Same will be very modern and the very latest in barley cleaning in the Northwest.—Cepro, Inc., by T. J. McElligott.

#### MISSOURI

Jackson, Mo.—Windstorm damaged Mill "B" of the Cape County Milling Co. on June 24.

Springfield, Mo.—The Elsenmayer Milling Co. sustained damage to its electrical equipment on July 21.

Carthage, Mo.—The McDaniel Milling Co.'s property was purchased at receiver's sale on Aug. 4 by H. B. McDaniel, of Springfield, chief owner of the local property, for a little over \$300,000, and the company is to be re-organized as the McDaniel Milling Co., Inc., no change being made in the present management or operation of the property.

Higginsville, Mo.—Lightning was the cause of an electrical breakdown loss recently at the plant of Charles B. Stout, operating as the Higginsville Flour Mills.

St. Joseph, Mo.—A. J. Harlan, with the commercial feed department of Washburn Crosby Co. at Kansas City for the past nine years, has become associated with the Quaker Oats Co., of this city, with his headquarters at Sedalia, Mo., working as a general field representative of the company on feed and flour.

Elsberry, Mo.—The office safe of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. was forced during the night of July 25 and cash and checks amounting to more than \$300, also a gold watch and some valuable papers were stolen. By the aid of bloodhounds several letters and some papers known to have been in the safe were found buried in a cornfield.

Center, Mo.—Fire in the Center Elvtr. Co.'s elevator on Aug. 6 did considerable damage to feed and flour stored in it, the fire originating in the office. Loss covered by insurance. The elevator, which had been closed for a year, was opened in April and is operated by Grover Stuart & Son, the building being owned by the Center Elvtr. Co.

#### KANSAS CITY LETTER

James D. Cole, a former pres. of the National Hay Ass'n, died last month from a heart attack.

Thomson & McKinnon's office recently opened here, as reported in the Journals last number, is managed by R. J. Thresher, former pres. of the Kansas City Board of Trade.

New members of the Board of Trade include John Kellogg; Harold Bache, representing an eastern private wire firm, who purchased the membership of B. F. Hargis, deceased, for \$4,500.

The new pres. and general manager of Nutrena Mills, Inc., of this city, is Oscar M. Straube, who has resigned as manager of Nutrena Feed Mills, Inc., of Minneapolis, Minn., and returned to this city.

#### ST. LOUIS LETTER

St. Louis, Mo.—An office has been opened by the Uhlmann Grain Co., of Chicago, in the St. Louis Merchants Exchange Bldg., with Frank B. Waddock as manager.

The gluten feed plant of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., was damaged by fire recently; loss, \$12,000. The work of the firemen was hindered by the bursting of an ammonia pipe, a part of the refrigerating system.

H. H. Beckman, who for 38 years had been in the grain business in this city and was a member of the Merchants Exchange, died Aug. 11, at the age of 69 years. Mr. Beckman was first vice-pres. of the Schultz & Niemeier Grain Co., which operates a line of elevators.

William K. Stanard, pres. of the Stanard Tilton Milling Co., died at Coronado Beach, Cal., where he and his wife had been visiting, on Aug. 3, from acute indigestion, at the age of 73 years. Mr. Stanard's father, E. O. Stanard, was at one time pres. of the Merchants Exchange, had been lieutenant-governor of Missouri and founded the milling company of which his son was afterwards the head. Mr. Stanard was well known thruout grain and milling circles, was interested in music and baseball and was a member of a number of local clubs. He is survived by his wife, one son, Edwin T., who was vice-pres. and general manager of the milling company and has since been elected pres., and two married daughters.

#### MONTANA

Intake, Mont.—W. L. Adamson has been appointed manager of the elevator here, succeeding Kyle Babcock.

Hamilton, Mont.—W. A. Wright took charge of the Hamilton Flour Mill on Aug. 1 and intends to do a strictly cash business.

Ryegate, Mont.—Material from an elevator being taken down here will be used at Chinook by the Farmers National Grain Corp. in erecting another elevator.

Hobson, Mont.—After managing the Farmers National elevator here for four years, J. H. Garrison has accepted a position as elevator manager at Carter, Mont.

Carter, Mont.—J. H. Garrison, manager of the Farmers National elevator at Hobson for the past four years, has been appointed manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.



Medicine Lake, Mont.—Henry Preuss & Sons, proprietors of the Lake Mill, have been remodeling the plant, putting in a full concrete basement and building a large concrete engine room.

Chinook, Mont.—The Farmers National Grain Corp. will erect an elevator here from material from two of its elevators, one at Three Forks, the other at Ryegate, Mont., which are being taken down.

Three Forks, Mont.—The Farmers National Grain Corp. is taking down one of its two elevators here (the old Three Valleys Co-op. elevator) and will use the material in building an elevator at Chinook, Mont.

Oswego, Mont.—F. J. Tyner, of Smith & Tyner, grain elevator operators here for many years, died recently from a heart attack, at the age of 65 years. The firm also operated elevators at Frazer and at Scobey, Mont.

## NEBRASKA

Scribner, Neb.—The mill plant of the Farmers Co-op. Mercantile Co. was slightly damaged by windstorm on July 5.

Axtell, Neb.—An empty elevator owned by the Nye-Jenks Grain Co., burned early this month; loss, \$2,500; insured.

Omaha, Neb.—George A. Roberts Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; incorporators: George A. and A. R. Roberts.

Hayland, Neb.—On July 5 windstorm slightly damaged the elevator of the First State Bank of Hayland and the Farmers Elvtr. & Lbr. Co.

Laurel, Neb.—The Peck & Larson Grain Co.'s office was broken into this month for the fourth time in less than half a year and the safe opened by burglars, who did considerable damage to the safe but who got only a small sum of money.

Marquette, Neb.—The elevator of the Marquette Elvtr. Co. was shot to have been struck by lightning on the evening of Aug. 12, and the driveway badly damaged. It later developed that the fire was of incendiary origin and it is being investigated by the fire marshal's office.

Neligh, Neb.—B. F. Smith has purchased from the Neligh Lbr., Grain & Coal Co. the old elevator known as the Mills Elvtr., and will wreck it, using the lumber in the construction of other buildings. This elevator, which was erected years ago by John Mills, has not been used for any purpose for years, the company having better facilities. When first erected the elevator used the old style horse power for handling grain.

## NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—New members of the Produce Exchange are: William B. Anderson, Thomas J. Stevenson and David A. Lacy, Mr. Lacy being an associate member.

New York, N. Y.—The death of O. W. F. Randolph occurred Aug. 8, at the age of 71 years. Mr. Randolph was formerly active in the feed business here and a member of the Produce Exchange.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Harry Wohlers, well known grain and feed broker, died in his sleep, July 31, at his home in this city, at the age of 50 years. That day he had been on the Corn Exchange as usual and seemed in good health. Mr. Wohlers' funeral was attended by most of the members of the Exchange. His widow survives him.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Fire at the Iron Elvtr., on Aug. 13, did about \$800 damage and was reported to have been caused by spontaneous combustion which in turn was caused by charcoal in the grain, the firm from which the grain was bot having had a fire recently and some of the charcoal remained in the grain. There was very little flame to the fire.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Denbigh, N. D.—Claimants against the Denbigh Grain Co. were recently paid in full.

Embsen, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has appointed F. F. Young, formerly of Sheldon, manager of its elevator.

Bloom, N. D.—Heavy winds damaged the chimney and broke several windows at the plant of the Bloom Farmers Elvtr. Co. on Aug. 7.

Dickinson, N. D.—Hail damaged about 500 window lights at the plant of the Russell Miller Milling Co. on Aug. 7.

Cogswell, N. D.—The local Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co.'s elevator has been closed for the season. Arthur Cole was manager.

Cassleton, N. D.—John L. Dalrymple, of Minneapolis, is repairing the steel roofing and siding on his elevator here, J. H. Fisch Co. doing the work.

Gardner, N. D.—The Gardner Grain Co. is having the T. E. Ibberson Co. install a new 30-h.p. diesel engine and make other general repairs.

Sanborn, N. D.—The Woodworth Elvtr. Co. has contracted with the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the installation of a 15-ton, 26-foot Fairbanks Truck Scale.

Bremen, N. D.—The Bremen Elvtr. Co. has appointed John Billigmeier manager of its elevator, succeeding John Steen, who has been manager for many years.

Venturia, N. D.—The State Supreme Court has sustained the judgment in favor of the Railroad Commission against the Western Surety Co., surety for the Doer Grain Co.

Dickinson, N. D.—It is reported that the Russell-Miller Milling Co.'s plant here, which has been closed for more than two years, will start grinding again Sept. 1, with J. C. Danuser as manager.

Sutton, N. D.—Kenneth Johnson, manager of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Hartland, N. D., has been transferred by the company, to this point, where he succeeds E. W. Garske as manager.

Finley, N. D.—Work is under way on installation of equipment at the Finley Farmers Grain & Elvtr. Co. for a feed mill. Melvin Peterson, manager, states that it will be ready for operation about Sept. 1.

Hartland, N. D.—Because of the poor crops in this section, the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co.'s elevator has been closed for this season and Kenneth Johnson, manager, has been transferred to Sutton, N. D.

Grand Forks, N. D.—O. B. Lund, of Bismarck, a state auditor, has been appointed manager of the state mill, succeeding Ludvig Pederson, who recently resigned after acting Gov. Olson announced that he would be replaced. O. E. Johnson, of Bismarck, an auditor for the railroad commission, was made manager of the state elevator, succeeding Darwin Bodahl, who had been appointed temporarily only the week previous when the industrial board separated the management of the elevator and mill, as reported in the Journals last number. Bodahl has again become elevator accountant, which position he has held for several years.

## OHIO

Sterling, O.—The Sterling Milling Co. was slightly damaged by windstorm on Aug. 2.

Bellville, O.—The Richland County Farm Buro Co-op. Ass'n has leased the Gatton grain elevator here.

Erlin, O.—Wind damaged the roof of the elevator of the Erlin Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co. on Apr. 3.

Columbus, O.—Sec'y W. W. Cummings invites suggestions from members as to the most convenient date on which to hold the semi-annual fall meeting of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n the latter part of October.

Maplewood, O.—Wind damaged a portion of the tin roof of the plant of the Andrews Grain Co. on Aug. 9.

Maryville, O.—Wind damaged the roof of the church warehouse owned by O. M. Scott & Sons Co. on Aug. 9.

Gutman (St. Johns p. o.), O.—Wind damaged the roof of the elevator of the Ohio Seed Co., Inc., on July 3.

Columbiana, O.—Wind damaged two windows in the warehouse of the Columbiana Milling & Supply Co. on July 11.

Stony Ridge, O.—On June 29 windstorm damaged the sash on elevator and roof of coal shed of Elliott & Beasley.

Felicity, O.—Wind damaged the roof and water damaged some stock of the Ohio Farm Bureau Service Co. on June 6th.

Eldean (Troy p. o.), O.—On June 29 wind took the roof off two garages and blew out four window lights in the mill proper of the Allen & Wheeler Co.

Mt. Sterling, O.—The Arthur Weidinger Grain Co.'s plant was sold at sheriff's sale to the Huntington National Bank of Columbus for \$9,500, two-thirds of the appraised value.

Yorkshire, O.—The plant of Frank G. Klosterman, C. J. and J. D. Kremer, operating as United Grain Co., was damaged by windstorm on Aug. 9. Wind blew two elevator doors off and broke them.

New Hampshire, O.—Burglars stole \$147 from the safe of the Farmers elevator, operating as the New Hampshire Grain Co., during the night of Aug. 7. Entrance was gained thru a window in the rear of the office.

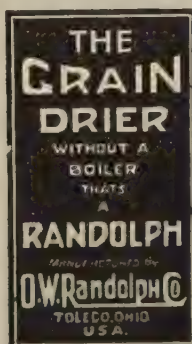
Cincinnati, O.—Following the fire late last month, as reported in the Journals last number, in which the headhouse was destroyed, Early & Daniel Co. had Horner & Wyatt draw plans for a new headhouse, of reinforced concrete and to be 200 feet in height.

Pleasant Plain, O.—An elevator and two large warehouses of the Morrow Feed & Supply Co. burned July 30, with a loss estimated at \$35,000; partly insured. The company will rebuild at once. All records were saved. Machinery destroyed was valued at \$3,500. A quantity of wheat was in the elevator at the time of fire.

North Jackson, O.—Fire originating in bins in the main elevator of the North Jackson Supply Co., on Aug. 6, and caused by spontaneous combustion of brewers' grains, destroyed the four-story elevator, feed mill and grain storage buildings, machinery and stock, including 10,000 bus. of new wheat and a large quantity of flour. Buildings and contents partly insured.

Findlay, O.—The next meeting of the Northwestern Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held at Findlay Monday afternoon and evening, Sept. 10, as guests of Lee H. Gillespie, manager of the Arlington Elvtr. Supply Co., of Arlington, O., and C. B. George, manager of the Jenera Co-op. Ass'n, Jenera, O.—F. C. Sparks, Sec'y, Northwestern Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n (Tiffin, O.).

McCutchenville, O.—The Seneca Grain Co. has ceased to exist and will be re-organized as a co-operative elevator within the next week or ten days, or as soon as the stock can be placed. The company was originally a farmers' stock company, located here, which is in Seneca County. It is a good house, with ample storage and warehouse facilities, electrically equipped for handling grain, feed and coal.—F. C. Sparks (Tiffin, O.).



## RANDOLPH DRIERS

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Canal Winchester, O.—Windstorm damaged the plant of Howard L. Hockman, the Winchester Milling Co., on Aug. 9, also the roof of the elevator building of S. B. Swope, blowing off about 20 squares of roofing and one window light.

Thackery, O.—The local office, weighing room, storeroom, feed room and scales of the Shepard Grain Co., of Christiansburg, of which Otis Shepard is sole owner, burned at 6 a. m., Aug. 3, but by quick work of the fire department of two nearby towns the elevator, which stands about 50 feet from the building that burned, was saved with but little damage; loss, \$2,500; covered by insurance. The fire was thot to have been caused by lightning. Business was not interrupted by the fire, as arrangements were made at once to use other scales. The burned building is being rebuilt.

Columbus, O.—The Ohio State Code Authority of the country grain elevator industry, has divided the counties into 12 groups to entertain complaints, as follows: Bellevue group, E. G. Craun, chairman, Tiffin; Circleville group, Robert Musser, Circleville; Defiance group, W. M. Jackson, Holgate; Findlay group, R. S. Sheldon, Bowling Green; Greenville group, G. E. O'Brien, Greenville; Kenton group, A. J. Gramlich, Kenton; Lebanon group, Ora Cole, Xenia; Marysville group, H. E. Fredericks, Marysville; Mt. Vernon group, R. W. Simpson, Mt. Vernon; Sidney group, E. L. Ailton, St. Paris; Van Wert group, B. R. Hoaglin, Scott; Wellington group, L. G. Bradstock, Wellington.

## OKLAHOMA

Clyde, Okla.—Windstorm damaged the plant of the Clyde Co-op. Ass'n on Aug. 12.

Beaver, Okla.—Windstorm damaged the elevator of the R. F. Wells Grain Co. on June 14.

Guymon, Okla.—B. W. McGinnis has resigned as manager of the Farmers National Grain Corp. here.

Clyde, Okla.—The Commander-Larabee Corp. and/or the Larabee Flour Mills Co. sustained windstorm damage on Aug. 12.

Miami, Okla.—Crystal Milling Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$100,000; incorporators: A. C. Wallace, Charles A. Neal and E. M. Glendening.

Lampkin (Enid p. o.), Okla.—The A. R. Hacker Grain Co. sustained slight windstorm damage to its elevator recently. The Lampkin Elvtr. Co. operates the property under lease.

Shawnee, Okla.—The Shawnee Milling Co. sustained serious fire loss, on Aug. 11, when fire broke out at 5:45 a. m. on the third floor of the 500-barrel flour mill; loss, approximately \$250,000; covered by insurance. The buildings destroyed included the flour mill, the large poultry and commercial feed plant and the mill office. The 600,000-bu. concrete elevator was saved but considerable damage was thot to have been done by the heat, especially to the stored grain. An alfalfa mill and warehouse, and a freight building and flour warehouse were slightly damaged. The mill will be rebuilt.

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Culdesac, Ida.—Lewiston Grain Growers, Inc., contemplate installing a chop mill and cleaner in their recently completed elevator a little later.

Cornelius, Ore.—The feed business of the Cornelius Feed Co. has been taken over by C. C. Ruth, who will continue it. Mr. Ruth did not buy the elevator.

Mansfield, Wash.—The Milwaukee Grain Elvtr. Co. and the Waterville Union Grain Co. have both recently installed new sets of scales at their elevators here.

Umatilla, Wash.—The old Switzler warehouse, idle for nearly two decades, has been repaired, moved nearer the river and filled with sacked grain to be shipped by boat down the Columbia River. The Shaver Forwarding Co. has purchased the old landmark and built new docks to facilitate the handling of grain.

Walla Walla, Wash.—J. J. Chisholm, of this city, has been appointed a member of the Pacific Northwest Code Authority, representing those without permanent facilities. The other members of the code authority were reported in the Journals last number. R. M. Rice, representing Farmers National affiliates, has been named sec'y.

American Falls, Ida.—The Power County Grain Growers, Inc., have bot the Farmers National Warehouse Corp.'s elevator here.

Seattle, Wash.—Albers Bros. Milling Co.'s 530,000-bu. concrete storage addition, consisting of 20 bins with 12 interstices, construction of which was started last winter, as reported in the Feb. 14 Journals, has been completed, tested and accepted by the owners. The John S. Metcalf Co. was the engineer and the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. had the contract for construction.

Vancouver, Wash.—The official opening of the new 2,000,000-bu. elevator here, to be operated by the Pacific Continental Grain Co., was held on Aug. 17, when an open house was held at the elevator from 4 to 7:30 p. m., to which 300 invitations had been issued to officials of grain companies, railroads, steamship lines and others thruout the nation. A formal banquet was held at the Evergreen Hotel in the evening, limited to 175 invitations. Alloway & Georg had the elevator construction contract.

Palouse, Wash.—Two elevators and three warehouses, with a combined storage capacity of about 350,000 bus., have recently been purchased by the Palouse Grain Growers, Inc., from the Farmers National Warehouse Corp. The property included the large concrete elevator and warehouse on the Great Northern tracks west of town, the elevator near the Northern Pacific station and sack house adjoining, and the large sack house on the Great Northern tracks. All of these houses had been previously operated by the Palouse Grain Growers.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Downtington, Pa.—A. D. Pyle has purchased the business and property of the Handwork Feed Mill from the widow of George H. Handwork. The plant is a four-story brick structure.

Kutztown, Pa.—The Flory Milling Co., of Bangor, Pa., has leased from the Kutztown National Bank the feed mill property vacated by Hauser & Fisher. The Flory Co., which operates mills in Lehigh, Carbon and Monroe counties, this state, is managed by Arch Beck, who will place his son at the head of the local mill. The company manufactures feed for all kinds of farm stock. Minor repairs have been made to the mill here.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Platte, S. D.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator of C. B. Smith on June 19.

Grover, S. D.—On July 1 hail damaged the windows of the Grover Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Wolsey, S. D.—C. A. Friedel, of Arlington, has accepted a position as manager of Geo. B. Sexauer & Son's elevator here.

Hetland, S. D.—A recent storm damaged the Eagle Roller Mill Co.'s elevator at this station and T. E. Ibberson Co. is making the necessary repairs.

Conde, S. D.—On Aug. 1 children set fire to some hay about the corn crib of the Pacific Grain Co. and burned the crib to the ground, including 65 tons of hay.

Seneca, S. D.—Mail addressed to the Farmers Elvtr. Co. is returned by the post office marked "Unclaimed." This company was in receivers' hands several months ago, as previously reported.

Canton, S. D.—Martin Overby and J. A. Grisdale have formed a new partnership which is to be known as the Sioux Valley Grain Co. and have opened offices in the Hichborn Block. Mr. Overby has had several years of country elevator experience, and for the past six years he has been manager of the local W. M. Bell Co. grain office. Mr. Grisdale has been traveling auditor for the Cargill Elvtr. Co. and solicitor for the E. P. Bacon Co., of Milwaukee.

## SOUTHEAST

Decatur, Ala.—Fire of undetermined origin destroyed the Albany Grain & Coal Co.'s plant here, Aug. 7; loss, \$10,000. A dust explosion is believed to have ignited the feed. The plant will be rebuilt.—G. H. W.

Birmingham, Ala.—Officers of the Birmingham Grain Exchange were re-elected at a recent meeting as follows: Pres., Frank Thiemonge; vice-pres., T. M. Booth; treas., W. C. Kennedy; sec'y, O. L. Bunn.

Birmingham, Ala.—A com'ite has been appointed to arrange for a picnic and outing for members of the Birmingham Grain Exchange, the personnel of which is as follows: J. C. Currie, Ralph Bradley and T. M. Booth.—G. H. W.

## TENNESSEE

Jackson, Tenn.—A hot bearing fire caused slight damage to the plant of the Model Mill Co. on Aug. 8.

Memphis, Tenn.—J. Clay Tate, grain merchant of this city, has filed a voluntary bankruptcy petition, listing liabilities at approximately \$150,000, with no assets.

Newport, Tenn.—The Co-op. Milling Co., recently organized, has taken over the Newport Mill Co.'s plant, idle for two or more years, having been in bankruptcy. After making repairs, the 200-barrel mill will be operated by the new owners.

## TEXAS

Texhoma, Tex.—Texhoma Wheat Growers, Inc., have increased their capital stock from \$25,000 to \$30,000.

Denton, Tex.—Taylor Mills Corp., incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators: James G. Taylor, Lee E. Taylor and H. H. Womack; grain elevators and mills. This company has been operating for years as the Taylor Milling Co.

Amarillo, Tex.—Suits have been filed against the Central Grain & Elvtr. Co., of this city by Charles E. Matthews and N. G. Shoaf, Amarillo railroad men, who claim that they have been permanently disabled by injuries received in the dust explosion that wrecked the company's plant last April, their claims totaling \$40,741.05.

Fort Worth, Tex.—On July 28 a report like two shotguns was heard, blowing the hat off the only worker on the upper floor of the Lone Star Elvtrs. With smoke pouring out, some one sent in an alarm to the fire department. The elevator men used chemicals, but the firemen insisted on pouring water in until one of the employes threw the hose out of the window. The cause is reported as a dust explosion. The damage was only slight.

# Fort Worth

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Dublin, Tex.—The Kimbell-Diamond Milling Co., headquarters Ft. Worth, has opened a warehouse here from which its products, consisting of mixed feeds, flour, meal, oatmeal, etc., will be distributed in this section of the state. The company's mills are located at Sherman, Graham, Jacksboro and Wolf City. C. C. Willis is in charge of the Dublin house.

## UTAH

Ogden, Utah.—A meeting of elevator men of this state and southern Idaho was held in this city Aug. 14, for the purpose of discussing the country grain elevator code. P. M. Thompson and W. A. Talbot, both of this city, made the arrangements for the meeting.

## WISCONSIN

Baldwin, Wis.—Wind damaged the hay warehouse of the Farmers Co-op. Produce Ass'n on Aug. 8.

Delavan, Wis.—M. H. Crabtree & Sons, of Conde, S. D., have bot the Hetzel Milling Co.'s plant here.

Roberts, Wis.—Severe wind and rain storm damaged the roofing of the elevator of John Snoeybos, Harry Clapp, Hanson Brothers, known as the Roberts Elvtr., recently.

Superior, Wis.—While working at the top of one of the new storage tanks under construction at the plant of Spencer Kellogg & Sons (as reported in the June 13 Journals), Charles A. Bean was struck by a piece of falling timber and was killed. He was 47 years of age.

Milwaukee, Wis.—James P. Hessburg, recently appointed manager of the grain department of the William O. Goodrich Co. (subsidiary of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.), has been recommended to membership in the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange by the membership com'tee.

Fond du Lac, Wis.—The Helmer Milling Co.'s business and property has been sold to Boulay Bros., proprietors of a small mill here, possession of the property to be given Oct. 1, at which time M. B. Helmer, head of the Helmer Milling Co., will retire, after a half century in the business. The plant includes two modern buildings and coal and material bins.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Chester B. Pierce, retired grain and feed broker of this city, died Aug. 12, at a local hospital, after a long illness, at the age of 63 years. Mr. Pierce, who had been a resident of this city all his life, was a member of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange. He was formerly associated with M. G. Rankin & Co., retiring from active business last January.

Malone, Wis.—The H. C. Timm Co., which operates an elevator at New Holstein, Wis., has taken over the elevator here formerly owned by Pickart Bros. Chris Pickart, who has had charge of the elevator for several years past, will continue as manager. The Timm Co. now has a total storage capacity of about 60,000 bus., the local elevator having a capacity of 9,000 bus.

Wisconsin Agricultural, Bulletin No. 140, is a book of 148 pages of interesting details regarding the farm products of the Badger State, including grain, fruit, vegetables, livestock, etc., also other information regarding farms and farmers, such as percentage of farm homes in the state having daily newspapers, radios, telephones, automobiles, motor trucks and even down to hot running water in kitchen. Regarding the grains, the following information is given: Acreage, farm price, farm value, production and yield by counties and by years, also the same for the whole United States, for comparison. The book is published by the Wisconsin Crop & Livestock Reporting Service, State Capitol, Madison, Wis.

Primary emergency drouth areas now include 878 counties covering all of the Dakotas, Nevada and Utah and some counties in every other state west of the Mississippi river except Louisiana and Washington. A part of west central Wisconsin is also included.

A bounty of \$20,000,000 will be granted wheat growers the coming season by the government of Australia, it was decided Aug. 2. The bonus will be increased or decreased proportionately as the price of wheat goes below or above three shillings (75c) per bushel.

## A New Elevator from an Old Plant

Large boxcars, large trucks, combines and hard roads have joined forces to make the old time slow handling elevator a most expensive luxury, in fact it is costing many owners of obsolete, wornout elevators several times as much to handle a crop as owners of modern elevators of improved design.

Many observing dealers who have discerned the handicap of out-of-date facilities have not hesitated to call in the specialists to learn what they would prescribe for the chronic affliction. Some of the elevator doctors have insisted that relief is only to be found in a brand-new, fast-handling house; others prescribe an overhauling and remodeling of the plant in hope of rejuvenating the elevator, while still others, finding much material of value in the old plant, recommend that it be razed with a view to salvaging usable material and equipment in the construction of a new, modern elevator of convenient arrangement and economical handling facilities.

The Farmers Union Cooperative Ass'n of Cedar Bluffs, Nebr., was enjoying such a good run of business in its old house, which is shown at the right in the engraving herewith, that it hesitated to interrupt with any building operations, so a portable loader, was installed for loading cars during the wrecking of the old plant. The old office with outside truck scale was 20 feet from the elevator hence the business of handling coal, cement, sand and lumber was not interfered with.

The contract for razing the old plant and salvaging as much as possible for a new 33,000-bu. modern elevator was let to the Van Ness Construction Co. After 30,000 feet of well seasoned lumber had been recovered from the old plant, 65,000 feet of new lumber was purchased and a new, conveniently arranged, fast handling plant erected. The new house, which is shown at the left, is much higher than the old elevator and has much greater storage capacity. Much of the equipment from the old elevator was overhauled and used in equipping the new elevator, in fact about \$2,500 was saved in the cost of materials and equipment.

The foundation of the old elevator and its annex had been so undermined by rats that 1,099 ran out when the workmen started excavating for the deep basement of the new elevator. To start the new house a rat-proof heavy concrete foundation 12 inches above grade line was installed. All partition and crosswalls are supported by heavy concrete footings which extend below basement floor to solid ground.

The new elevator is 30x36x45 feet to plate surmounted by a cupola 22x10x36 feet. Its 6

deep bins have concrete hopper bottoms. Over the driveway are 3 bins and over the work room are 2 more.

One leg, of 3,600 bus. capacity, is equipped with 7x14-inch Salem cups running over a 44x16-inch head pulley, while the other is equipped with 6x11-inch cups running over a 44x13-inch head pulley, giving an elevating capacity of 2,750 bus. per hour. Each leg is driven by a 10-h.p. motor through belt and chain drives.

In the driveway is an overhead dump which drops grain into a large double receiving sink through a 6x10-foot grating. The compressor for air dump is operated by a 2-h.p. motor controlled by an automatic pressure switch. Grain from the elevator heads is diverted to any bin desired or to the shipping scale by a Gerber telescoping distributor. A Van Ness roller bearing manlift affords easy passage to the cupola.

All bearings are roller bearings. All power wiring is in rigid conduit and wiring for 6 lights is in 14-2 romex conductor.

The elevator is covered with 28 gauge galvanized double drain roofing and 28 gauge 1½ corrugated galvanized siding grounded at three corners for lightning protection.

Rice Millers held an organization meeting of the advisory council established under the amended marketing agreement and license for the southern rice milling industry of Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, and Tennessee at the Hotel Beaumont, Beaumont, Tex., Aug. 15.

The marketing agreement for cotton ginners has been rejected by the ginners and abandoned by the A.A.A. Without a provision fixing the rates to be charged farmers for ginning the ginners felt that the agreement would be of no value to them. The A.A.A. would not sanction fixed rates for ginning as desired by the ginners.

Fire-fighters from all parts of the United States and Canada in convention of the International Ass'n of Fire Fighters at Cedar Point, O., Aug. 16, were told of methods to combat dust explosion fires by Dr. David J. Price, in charge of the chemical engineering division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. During the last 18 years, the period for which accurate records are available, said Doctor Price, there have been at least 367 dust explosions in connection with the milling, handling, and processing of products largely of agricultural origin, entailing a loss of 300 lives and injuries to 660 workmen with property and stock damage amounting to \$32,720,650, an average loss of \$89,000 for each explosion.



New Cedar Bluffs, Nebr., Elevator at Left; Old Elevator at Right.



## Patents Granted

**1,952,977. Treating Red Squill as Rodent Exterminator.** Jos. B. Edmonds, Baltimore, Md. The rodent exterminator contains an extract of red squill.

**1,950,991. Seed Display Stand.** Albert E. McKenzie, Brandon, Man. Inclined angle iron members are inclined to form legs and ledges for seating trays, a single leg being swingably attached to the upper crosspiece.

**1,968,265. Bag-Holder.** John R. Rourke, St. Vital, Man. The upstanding frame presents an open front, one side being pivoted for swinging away from the other side. Bag gripping jaws are located at the upper front corners of the frame sides.

**1,967,462. Pneumatic Conveying Apparatus.** Geo. Bernert, Milwaukee, Wis. In a pneumatic conveyor, an air duct, means for procuring a conveying pressure current of air therein, an endless mechanical conveyor for conducting material to be conveyed into the air duct, and means mounting the mechanical conveyor so that the major portion of its returning stretch is disposed within the air duct.

**1,967,313. Roughage Mill.** John Holland-Letz, Crown Point, Ind., assignor to Letz Mfg. Co. On a frame are mounted a cutting and grinding mechanism, a separating mechanism mounted on said frame, a conveying mechanism for conveying the material from cutting mechanism to separating mechanism, and means for diverting the material from cutting mechanism directly to grinding mechanism.

**1,953,962. Canvas Grain Bag.** Edward A. Kinney, Whitman County, Wash. A fabric grain bag of the type described, having opposite pairs of hook holds, each of said hook holds being formed of a strap having its ends secured in overlapping position to the side wall of the bag in the strap having one end given a half turn with respect to the other end whereby the loop thus formed has its strap disposed normally perpendicular to the bag with one edge thereof adjacent the bag wall.

**1,963,375. Dust Collector for Belt Conveyors.** Arthur B. Osgood, Minneapolis, assignor to the Day Co., Minneapolis, Minn. In apparatus for collecting dust from a conveyor belt at the discharge end thereof a spout, for receiving the discharge from said conveyor, said spout having a head formed with a substantially horizontal wall, a depending flange formed at the forward end of said wall, a hood disposed in advance of said depending flange and means for connecting said hood to a source of suction.

**1,969,442. Decorticating Machine.** Edouard Anseele and Maurice De Moor, Gand, Belgium, assignors to Societe Anonyme Les Ateliers Metallurgiques Reunis, Gand, Belgium. As the grains pass lengthwise thru a smooth cylinder they are squeezed against the interior surface of the cylinder by fingers protruding from a central moving conveyor shaft screw. The pressure increases toward the discharge end, the squeezing and rolling action hulls, husks and decorticates the kernels of grain, rice or similar cereals.

**1,966,443. Grain Scalping and Aspiring Machine.** Carl C. Gray, Minneapolis, and Harry L. Johnson, St. Paul, Minn. The apparatus comprises a scalping mechanism and an aspirator cooperatively associated in a unitary machine, said aspirator having a feed screw with a shaft extending into the scalping mechanism, and the scalping mechanism having a scalper unit rotatable about the shaft, a stationary chamber in the machine for receiving scalped grain from the scalper unit, means operating in the chamber to agitate the grain so as to raise the surface thereof at a certain point, and a pick up mechanism, associated with the shaft and agitating means, operative to remove the grain from the chamber at said point and deliver it to the aspirator feed screw.

**1,966,712. Grain Sampling Device.** Orin Wallace Fisher, Ralph Edwin Walter and Frank J. White, Seattle, assignors to Fisher Flouring Mills Co., Seattle, Wash. The combination of a receptacle, a tube having one end communicating with and not projecting into the receptacle and having an outlet opening in its

bottom wall; a sample cup slidably mounted within said tube, said cup having a filling opening in its top wall near the end adjacent the receptacle and having a discharge opening in its bottom wall near the other end; and means to force into the receptacle that portion of the cup having the filling opening and to thereafter withdraw the cup so that its filling end portion is substantially flush with the wall of the receptacle and to register the discharge opening of the cup with the outlet opening of said tube.

## Some Major Attractions of the 1934 Fair

The World's Fair of 1934 at Chicago is approximately 30 percent larger in exhibits and attractions than last year and costs approximately 20 percent less to see.

From the experience of last year's operation of the Fair, an experience which no international exposition on this continent has ever before been able to make use of, the Fair management has increased the attractions of the Exposition to a degree far beyond what the above percentage figures express.

Free entertainment is offered to the Fair visitors on an unprecedented scale, the entertainment ranging from thrills, excitement and science miracle shows to the finest symphony orchestra concerts that can be heard anywhere in the world.

In the new Lagoon Theatre with its spectacle stage built over the water and 10,000 free water-side seats, spectacular vaudeville, animal acts, dancing and musical shows entertain the visitors with daily and evening shows. From this seating amphitheatre are seen the diving and swimming championship contests. Amateur boxing and wrestling events are among the stage attractions.

Marvels performed by invisible rays and other scientific miracles are seen in daily and evening programs in the Science Theatre in the court of the Hall of Science with accommodations for 10,000 spectators at one time.

More than fifty jungle-born lions, tigers and

elephants are seen in daily shows in a steel-barred arena. This is the most spectacular wild-beast show ever presented.

Outdoor concerts by the most celebrated military bands of the United States are given in the Court of States. The Exposition resounds with the music of famous dance orchestras performing in different restaurants.

Supreme attractions for music lovers are the concerts given by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra in the great free waterside auditorium built from Swift Bridge and the concerts in the Ford open air auditorium given by the Detroit Symphony Orchestra. There are no finer musical organizations in the world and this magnificent music is given free to Fair visitors.

There are 84 miles of exhibits to be seen free at the Fair. There are 109 free exhibit buildings and major features. There is an increase in the number of exhibits, which does not include the large additions and improvements to the Exposition's own basic science display. To the free entertainment programs must be added the many moving picture theaters, marionette theaters and robot performances offered by exhibitors.

There are twelve new foreign villages in the World's Fair of 1934, in addition to such concessions in the Fair last year, making sixteen in all. The villages are: the Spanish Village, the Italian Village, the English Village, American Colonial Village, Irish Village, Belgian Village, "The Bowery"—New York of the '90's; Hawaiian Village, Streets of Shanghai, Mexican Village, Dutch Village, Streets of Paris, the Oasis, Black Forest Village, Swiss Village, and Midget Village.

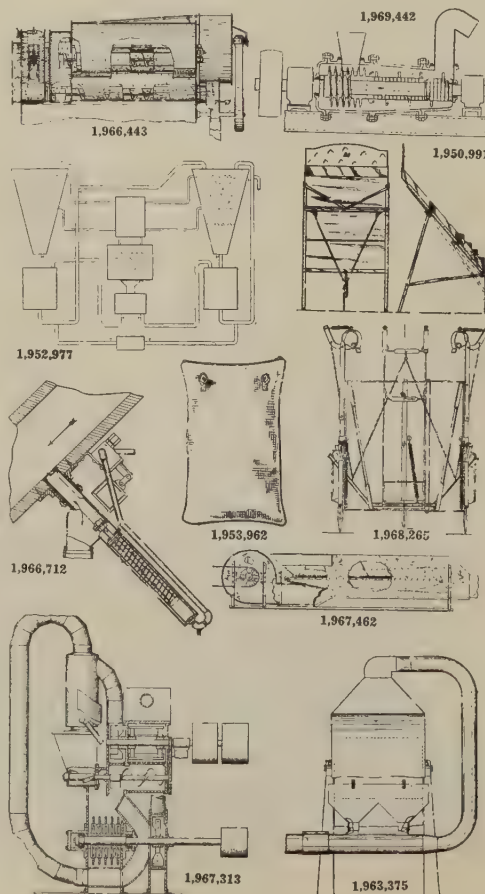
Major additions to the Exposition include: the eleven acre Ford Building and park; the Armour Building over the lagoon; the Swift Bridge and open air theatre; the Wilson & Co. building, terrace and roof garden; the Hiram Walker Building and Canadian Club Cafe built over the lagoon; the Midway Palace; the Century of Progress Fountain, 670 feet long, largest in the world in extent and in amount of water hurled in the air; the new Beach Midway along the lake shore of Northerly Island; the Farm Group of exhibits and lounge for agriculturists' meetings and conventions; the operating pottery building and exhibit; the new stream-line railroad trains; the wild animal arena; the Lagoon Theater and Science Theater; the new and elaborate formal garden and pavilion; the Venetian glass factory and other large additions to the Italian pavilion; Western Union Hall, and others.

Seven new modern homes, completely furnished, equipped and ready to live in, representing the newest scientific and artistic ideas in home making, have been added to the Exposition in addition to the group of homes—so great an attraction last year—which have been entirely re-equipped and refurbished.

The new aspect of the Fair of 1934 is given not only by the rearrangement of the grounds to make room for the additions of major features but by the new color scheme and illumination. The color scheme of the gigantic and unique building is planned this year in zones, giving opportunity for new illumination effects, which are fifty percent increased. Thirty-seven miles of neon tubes contribute to the lighting effects of the Exposition this year.

**Edward J. Ramsey**, a shoe manufacturer of New York, has been haled before the Federal Trade Commission for violating the code. It is said a test case may develop, as he makes the defense that the N. R. A. is an unconstitutional delegation of legislative power to the President.

**Senator Carey** says that to administer charity with a string tied to it is contemptible, having reference to the agreement exacted of cattlemen given cattle purchase relief to enter into any program to control production of cattle that the Sec'y of Agriculture may order carried out.





## Rapid Moisture Testing

It has long been known that grain with a high moisture content conducts electricity more easily than dry grain, so that by registering the current flow thru a sample it might be possible to determine the percentage of moisture present.

This principle has been worked out practically in the Limbrick Electric Moisture Tester, with the aid of the National Research Council of Canada.

The parts are contained in a portable case, as shown in the engraving. The sample of grain is coarsely ground, poured into a funnel, struck off at the top of funnel and allowed to drop into the conductivity cylinder by pulling a slide. The cylinder forms one electrode, and seven rods, also of brass gold-plated, form the other electrode, the outside covered with hard rubber insulation.

A thermometer is fixed in the conductivity cell to make corrections for temperature of the grain, as the identical sample will indicate one-tenth of one per cent more or less moisture for each difference of one degree Centigrade.

The current flow thru the grain also flows thru a vacuum tube circuit, where it is greatly amplified and registered on a milliammeter, which the operator reads and converts into percentage moisture content by reference to a conversion table. For the next test the conductivity cylinder is removed and emptied. Tests can be made at the rate of one per minute or less.

The current used is supplied by two No. 6 radio dry cells for filament heating; one 45-volt Burgess B battery for plate and grid current; and one No. 6 radio dry cell for compensator adjustment current. No outside source of electricity is required. The batteries last about one year and are renewed very cheaply. The tube is the standard UX-230, easily replaced.

A hand-power grinder is supplied; but rough tests can be made with whole grain. The weight of the instrument is 25 lbs.



Limbrick Electric Moisture Tester.

The percentages of moisture shown by the Limbrick Tester coincide remarkably with those of the standard long vacuum oven tests in an exhaustive investigation just completed by the National Research Council. The 140 degree quick oven will vary as much as 0.33 per cent, so that a variation of 0.38 per cent found for the Limbrick machine for the ranges between 10 and 17 per cent moisture is not excessive, and as the long vacuum oven also has a percentage of error, it may be that the Limbrick machine is the more accurate. At any rate the likely variation from the true moisture percentage as made by the electric tester will be smaller than the error resulting from sampling.

The Limbrick Tester is made in two models, the 20-A, being larger and used by terminal elevators, and the smaller 20-B used by small mills and country elevators. Additional information will be supplied on application to the Keyes Supply Co., which distributes the Limbrick Tester.

## 75th Anniversary of Machinery Company

The 75th anniversary of the founding of the Sidney Grain Machinery Co. has been fittingly celebrated by the issuance of a new catalog embracing many items of equipment for the grain elevator hardly thought of by Philip Smith when he started the manufacturing business in 1859 that has developed to its present proportions.

The company now is in position to supply also feed machinery and seed cleaning equipment. The plant consists of a complete gray iron foundry, machine shop, wood working and sheet steel departments.

The new catalog is a book of 177 pages, showing shellers in great variety, double shoe corn and grain cleaner, revolving screen corn cleaner, oscillating corn and grain cleaner, separators, seed cleaners, bean cleaners, feed mixers, corn crackers, legs, spouting, conveyors and transmission machinery.

## Dust Collector Patent Applied for Too Late

The ground upon which Robert L. Bobbitt lost his suit against the Midland Flour Milling Co. for infringement of his patent on the long cone dust collector was that in 1908 Bobbitt had installed one of his collectors in an alfalfa mill operated by himself and his brother at Valley Center, Kan., and did not apply for his patent until Nov. 27, 1914.

This first collector was in operation for two months until the mill failed and was shut down.

Also he installed two of his collectors in 1912 in the plant of the Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co. at Wichita.

Under the law an invention must not have been on sale for more than two years prior to application for patent.

Judge Reeve of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Kansas City in ruling against Bobbitt said "Plaintiff has lengthened the cone without proportionately increasing its diameter at its base. He has, therefore, slightly changed the form of the device or its proportions. It operates, however, on the same principle as the devices of the prior art. It performs the same thing in the same way with possibly some better results. We conclude that the patent is void for want of invention."—70 Fed. Rep (2d) 417.

Geo. A. Farrell, chief of the wheat division of the A. A. A. is quoted as stating the country is assured of a surplus of wheat, amounting in July, 1936, to 275,000,000 bus. The Bartlett Frazier Co. declares "Such an official assurance, based on nothing more substantial than a nebulous hope, is calculated to lull the people of this country into a sense of false security, and at the same time to rob the wheat farmer this year, during the period of the early crop movement, of a price that is justified by the real situation."

## Supply Trade

**Minneapolis, Minn.**—Robt. C. Hanna, treas. of the Barnett & Record Co., died recently.

**Saginaw, Mich.**—The Nickle Engineering Works has removed its machine shop and office to a new factory building at 601 S. Hamilton St.

**Minneapolis, Minn.**—H. H. Moyer of the Richmond Mfg. Co., who has been confined to a local hospital for the past two weeks, has recovered sufficiently to permit of his returning to his home in the east.

**Winnipeg, Man.**—Kipp-Kelly, Ltd., have acquired the manufacturing and selling rights for the British Empire, northern Europe and northern Asia of the specific gravity separators manufactured by Sutton, Steele & Steele.

**New York, N. Y.**—Ivan V. Royev has been elected chairman of the board of the Amtorg Trading Corp., trade representatives of the Soviet government in this country. He will replace Peter A. Bogdanov, head of Amtorg since 1929.

**Chicago, Ill.**—Many contractors will not bid on ironwork in Chicago because the union workers increase the cost of metal work beyond all reason. Naturally many industries are driven to points not dominated by union influence.

**You cannot hide your light under a bushel and succeed.** Tell newcomers to your buying field who you are, what you can do for them, and how you propose to do it. Tell them through carefully-thought-out advertising, repeat it often in personal contacts, and convince them you were right when the job has been won and done. Above all, keep everlastingly at it, and these people will know you favorably—and profitably.

**Cincinnati, O.**—The National Industrial Advertisers Ass'n, which has done more than any other single factor to maintain the interest and morale of the industrial advertising field, is helping to put it on the map in a big way thru its 12th annual conference to be held here Sept. 20-22. Wm. E. McFee, American Rolling Mill Co., Middletown, O., is general chairman of the conference and G. H. Starbuck, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., is program chairman.

**A new line of indoor disconnecting switches,** with ratings as high as 1,200 amperes at 5,000 volts, featuring silver-to-silver line-pressure contacts, has been announced by General Electric's switchgear sales division. The silver, applied to the contacts by a special G-E process which produces a surface of unusual wearing qualities, eliminates troublesome oxidation and its inherent disadvantages. A test, consisting of 30,000 opening and closing operations, failed to harm the silver-contact surfaces.

**Chicago, Ill.**—Mechanically minded visitors to the first section of the General Exhibits Building of the Century of Progress are watching with deep interest the week-end test runs being made by the Pyroil Co. in its booth on the second floor, where a bearing dry except for the Pyroil which has been built into the metal is run continuously without heating. The splendid endorsement given this heatproof lubricating process by the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau should insure its trial by every elevator operator interested in reducing power bills and friction fires.

**Senator Bankhead's proposal that the price of cotton be pegged at 13 cents by government loans is not taken seriously by the administration.** Governmental pegging of prices has not given satisfaction anywhere altho tried by many nations. Supply and demand will always rule.



# Field Seeds

**King City, Mo.**—The Maupin Seed Co. recently suffered small loss by fire in its 2-story brick building.

**Kansas City, Mo.**—An air cooling and conditioning equipment has been installed in the offices of the J. G. Peppard Seed Co.

**Permission to crush flaxseed** will be given Pacific Coast firms provided they purchase a sufficient amount of California and Arizona seed.

**Centralia, Wash.**—Raish's Feed Co. is defendant in a suit for \$305.50 damages brought by J. M. Fairchild for delivery of winter wheat seed on an order for spring wheat.

**Memphis, Tenn.**—Offices in South Front street will be established here about Sept. 1 by Coker's Pedigreed Seed Co., of Harts-ville, N. C., of which David Coker is pres.

**New Orleans, La.**—The Reuter Seed Co. is to be reorganized on petition of bondholders, the court naming as temporary trustee Frank H. Mortimer, who was receiver under the old bankruptcy law.

**Bend, Ore.**—The Deschutes Farmers Warehouse, incorporated by D. B. Stuart, Wm. Collins and D. M. Stuart, has bought the Bend flour mill and will equip it with seed cleaning machinery for a general seed warehousing business.

**Cedar Rapids, Ia.**—Freight charges on a carload of clover seed from Twin Falls, Idaho, to Cedar Rapids are in dispute, the C. R. I. & P. R. R. Co. having brought suit against the Hamilton Seed & Coal Co. to recover \$334.89 balance alleged to be due.

**Kansas City, Mo.**—A conference was held at the Board of Trade Aug. 16 between federal and state officials and local seedsmen to determine the best sources of supply for seed to be distributed to the drouth-stricken areas. Dr. S. C. Salmon, Washington, D. C., chairman of the seed stocks com'te, was present.

**Stockholm, Sweden.**—The International Seed Testing Ass'n held its 7th congress here July 3 to 11, North American representatives being E. Brown, Washington, D. C., M. T. Munn, New York; F. S. Holmes, Maryland, and W. H. Wright, Ottawa, Ont. Some minor changes were made in the international seed testing rules.

**Great Falls, Mont.**—A seed buying office is to be established here to purchase seed for the government's relief program next year, according to plans considered at a meeting at the Hotel Rainbow presided over by Dr. S. C. Salmon of Washington, D. C., head of the seeds stocks com'te of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. The objective of the organization will be to purchase and remove from the market a sufficient supply of good seed grains to meet any emergency seed shortage in the drouth stricken areas this fall and next year.

**Washington, D. C.**—Because of the extremely short flax crop this year, estimated at 5,252,000 bus., it is imperative for farmers and seedsmen to hold a larger proportion of the crop than usual for sowing next spring, says the U. S. Dept. of Agri. If the usual acreage of flax (about 3,000,000 acres) is to be sown next spring 2,000,000 bus. of flaxseed will be required, or about two-fifths of the present crop. It appears, therefore, that flax growers who have good seed are likely to find it profitable to hold a part of the present crop for seed.

**Urbana, Ill.**—A state seed conservation com'te has been appointed to list all possible sources of seed supplies in the state and to ascertain the probable needs of farmers in the drouth areas. Farmers who do not have enough seed for their needs and do not know of possible sources will be asked to register their wants with county farm advisers. Likewise, those who have a surplus of good seed from either 1932 or 1933 crops will be asked to list it with the county farm adviser, who in turn will notify the state conservation com'te.

**The Seed Loan limit** has been increased by the F. C. A. from \$400 to \$750 where additional advances are made to farmers in the drouth areas for the purchase of winter seed wheat, rye or barley, or for summer fallowing, or both, including all previous advances from the 1934 emergency crop loan fund. This action follows the President's approval of Governor Myer's recommendation that the loan limit be increased. Previously the total loan limit to an individual borrower was \$400. The crop loans for summer fallowing or for the purchase of seed wheat will continue to be made until Sept. 15. The increased loan limit applies in both the primary and secondary drouth areas.

**Sacramento, Cal.**—The California Dept. of Agriculture has made the following ruling on labeling of ryegrass: *Lolium multiflorum*—Italian ryegrass, if local grown, shall be labeled "Italian ryegrass Western grown" or "Italian ryegrass Domestic." If imported, shall be labeled "Italian ryegrass imported." In no case can *Lolium multiflorum*—Italian ryegrass—be labeled "Pacey's ryegrass." *Lolium perenne*—Perennial ryegrass, if local grown, shall be labeled "Perennial ryegrass Western grown" or "Perennial ryegrass domestic." If imported, shall be labeled "Perennial ryegrass imported," or "Pacey's perennial ryegrass imported," or "English ryegrass imported," or "Australian ryegrass imported."

A parasite very destructive to grasshoppers has been discovered in Sheridan County, Wyo. Probably looking for professional farm relievers.

## Big Surplus of Red Top Seed

By A. E. SHULTZ, Olney, Ill.

We are having a great many letters of inquiry about the present crop of red top and timothy seed.

There is practically no timothy raised here, but the twelve counties from which we draw, grow 90 per cent of the red top.

It is pretty hard to get reliable information on this crop from the dealers. In the first place there is a carryover in this growing district and the trade at large equal to two crops. The dealers who are carrying the old seed here, are "whooping it up" and endeavoring to "shoot" this market as high as possible. We carried some seed ourselves, but we believe that when red top goes to the trade above its value that in the end the growing district will suffer thereby.

At the present time the dealers carrying red top are covering the districts with their buyers trying to excite all and everyone into a buying orgy.

We took in two large lots Aug. 10 that made fifty pounds of fancy per acre. Then again in spotted territory where hails and heavy wind worked havoc the yield is cut short. There will be, in my estimation, 175 cars of red top from this year's crop.

From the information given out at Washington bearing on the red top market, it was shown that 743 cars carried into this year plus 175 cars would be 918 cars total. If there is a demand of 300 cars, you will still have two years' supply left.

Do not forget the crop failure year of 1925 when red top, thru manipulation and pooling, went to 30c per pound, but the crop had a long tail thru carryovers and the people buying suffered some heavy losses where they went to sell it the next spring.

We, the same as anyone else, want all we can get for the seed so the grower can benefit, but in consideration of the condition generally surrounding the farmer everywhere we cannot see where farmers can afford or even raise the money to buy high priced red top.

It was shown the last two years with red top at a high price that farmers deserted red top for Korean lespedeza to the detriment of red top sales. They will double their use of Korean lespedeza at the present prices of red top. Red top at 8c to 9c per pound to the small dealers would be a fair price, but do not forget that speculators are unloading 5 cars now to every one they buy at advancing prices.

The trouble has and will always be in this country that everyone wants to speculate. We can not even use one-third of the red top supply so it is better to understand local conditions and after loading up on red top from the growing district at 10c a pound find yourself in competition next spring with the same dealers who will be anxious to unload their holdings perhaps at a loss to you.

## New Seed Trade-Marks

The Minneapolis Seed Co., Minneapolis, Minn., has registered trade-marks Nos. 348,821 and 348,822, with the words "Nor-Minn", and the representation of a snow-covered log cabin in the pine woods for garden and field seeds.

## Directory

### Grass and Field Seed Dealers

#### CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

#### FARINA, ILL.

Ging & Co., Red Top—carloads or less.

#### GIBSON CITY, ILL.

Noble Bros, wholesale field seeds.

#### PAULDING, O.

Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

#### ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

### ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of  
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas  
St. Louis, Missouri

### NOBLE BROTHERS

#### Wholesale Field Seeds

GIBSON CITY, ILLINOIS

Red Clover, Alsike, Alfalfa, Timothy  
SOY BEANS

### CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

#### GRAIN

Clover and Timothy Seeds

GET IN TOUCH WITH US



## Good Demand for Alfalfa Seed

"We have sold 85 bus. of alfalfa seed in our community already this year," remarked C. A. Stout, manager of the Moweaqua (Ill.) Farmers Cooperative Grain Co. "This drouth has convinced many farmers that alfalfa is about the only pasture and forage crop that can whip dry weather.

"Many of the sales have been in 5 bu. lots, which indicates that the farmers are putting in 20 acre fields."

## Government Seed Buying

The A. A. A. has set up a seed procurement office at Minneapolis, Minn., in charge of Louis C. Webster, detailed from the army, in which he is a captain. Branches will be maintained in other cities.

Seed purchased so far includes wheat, oats and barley. Purchase of flax and seeds of legumes likewise is being considered. As seed stocks are acquired they are stored in warehouses to await use in connection with planting for 1935. Plans for distribution of the seed are being worked out. The exact means of handling the seed in the spring are being studied by the several agencies assisting in the seed purchase program. It has been indicated, however, that disposition probably will be made thru commercial channels under government supervision.

## To Search for Drouth Resistant Grasses

Professor Nicholas Roerich, the internationally recognized authority on Central Asia, has been given charge of an expedition to the plains adjoining the Gobi desert, where the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture hopes to find pasture grasses which thru thousands of years of natural selection have learned to adapt themselves to an environment as severe as that of our Great Plains states this past year. These grasses are presumably able to go dormant in times of great drouth, heat and cold, and then spring very rapidly into growth under the influence of summer and fall showers.

On the edge of the desert in Central Asia are great pasture lands where the summer temperatures often go above 100 degrees and the winter temperatures more than 40 degrees below zero. The rainfall in this area is less than 16 inches annually.

## Flaxseed Crop Smallest on Record

Washington, D. C.—The smallest flax crop since crop reporting records were established is now indicated for 1934 by the Aug. 1 forecast of 5,252,000 bus. On that date the condition of flaxseed was reported at the low figure of 40.3 per cent of normal compared with the 10-year (1922-1931) average condition of 72.7 per cent.

What may be the poorest flax crop yet harvested in the Dakotas and Montana is indicated by the unusually low condition of the crop in those states where it ranges from but 22 to 25 per cent of normal. Flax prospects are generally better elsewhere, especially in Minnesota where the condition on Aug. 1 was 48 per cent of normal.

Drouth and heat are responsible for the present low prospects of flaxseed in the drouth areas of the northern plains states. Here the crop suffered early drouth and late plantings were blighted by hot winds in July just as many of the field were blossoming.

The poor 1934 flax crop will follow one that was almost as bad in 1933 when the production of 6,806,000 bus. dropped to what was a low record up to that year.

## Indiana Campaign Against Weed Seeds

Canada thistle, quack grass, perennial sow thistle, and Johnson grass, four weeds that threaten Indiana farms, are to be featured in the weed exhibit in the Purdue building at the Indiana State Fair, Indianapolis, Sept. 1 to 7, according to O. C. Lee, agricultural extension botanist of the Purdue staff, who will be in charge of the exhibit.

Colored maps, showing the distribution of the four weeds, will be used, to enable visitors to determine whether or not any of the weeds exhibited are to be found in their counties. In addition to the distribution map, mounts of the weeds and actual specimens in different stages of growth will be displayed.

As added features, animated exhibits showing methods of preventing new weed introduction on a farm, as well as eradication of weeds will be a part of the exhibit. Farmers are asked to bring unknown weeds to the Purdue building at the State Fair for identification at the weed exhibit.

## Heavy Consumption of Flaxseed

Nearly 6,000,000 bus. more flaxseed was crushed during the period July, 1933, thru June, 1934, than in the corresponding months a year earlier. The small domestic commercial stocks were supplemented by nearly 18,000,000 bus. of foreign seed, the largest imports since the 1929-30 season, according to the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

The increased consumption of linseed oil reflects the improvement in the industrial situation and increased building activity. Construction contracts awarded in 37 states during the first six months of 1934 as compiled by trade agencies totaled \$855,000,000 compared with a total of only \$433,000,000 during the corresponding period in 1933.

Linseed oil production in the United States during the 12 months ended June 30 totaled 442,796,000 lbs., the largest since 1930-31.

Linseed meal production increased materially with the larger crushing of flaxseed but supplies retained for domestic use were slightly below those of last season since larger quantities of cake and meal were exported to obtain the duty drawback. Production of linseed cake and meal from July 1, 1933, thru June, 1934, totaled 414,304 tons compared with only 320,758 tons in the previous season. Exports for the 1933-34 season totaled 273,232 tons against 175,512 tons shipped out a year earlier. About 141,000 tons were available for domestic utilization during the season just closed compared with a little over 145,000 tons in 1932-33.

## Hybrid Seed for 700,000 Acres

Enough corn is being inspected by farm crops staff members at Iowa State College this year to produce 100,000 bus. of certified seed, according to Joe L. Robinson, Ames. In terms of acres, the certified seed corn being produced this year will be sufficient to plant about 6 to 7 per cent of the total acreage in Iowa next spring or around 700,000 acres.

A good deal of the hybrid seed corn grown in Iowa is sold to farmers in other states and very little corn grown outside the state is shipped in, Mr. Robinson says. Thus, the Iowa acreage of hybrid corn will be less than the amount being certified would make possible.

A hybrid to be certified must have produced an average yield of at least 10 per cent more than the open-pollinated strains with which it was compared over a 2-year period. Furthermore, it must be at least equal to or superior in ability of the stalks to stand up—in lodging resistance.

The inspector from the college visits the grower of hybrid corn one to four times at unannounced periods. He inspects the field to see that it is being properly detasseled and checks up on the isolation from other corn growing nearby. If more than 1 per cent of the female plants are shedding pollen, the field will not be certified.

If any of the fields grown by one firm are thrown out, then all are refused certification.

In the event that the field is not sufficiently isolated to insure that it will not be contaminated from corn growing nearby, a certain number of rows have to be cut and removed before seed picking time and after pollination to insure that only corn eligible for certification is left in the field.

The final check on certification includes a test of the seed for germination. It must germinate at least 90 per cent strong.

Most of the growers of hybrid seed corn who have applied for certifications are anxious to comply with the regulations. Many persons are anxious to produce good hybrid seed corn, and there is a large market for hybrid seed that can be relied upon.

## Farmers Benefited by Futures Markets

By B. W. SNOW

The inherent benefit to producers of grain resulting from futures trading has again been shown.

Since June 15, speculative interest as shown by open market commitments has steadily increased, rising by 52,000,000 bus. in wheat and 20,000,000 bus. in corn, and as a natural result the price of wheat has advanced 7 cents and of corn 13 cents during the same time through this increased speculative buying. These price advances have improved the financial return to grain producers of the new crop and to farm holders of old corn to just that extent.

The grain trade is entitled to the gratitude of the producer for its ability to function for his financial benefit at a time when the established methods of grain distribution have been especially under fire from uninformed politicians.

Regardless of adverse legislation, hampering regulations and restrictions, and consequent apathy, the market has properly functioned, purchasers have appeared with sufficient investment buying power to take care of heavy after-harvest wheat movement, and an extraordinary and unseasonal marketing of old corn stored under government auspices.

One can be pardoned for wondering as to how much additional price benefit might have accrued to the wheat producer and the corn holder had the market been free and unrestricted by legislation and regulation calculated to narrow speculative operations.

# HIGHER GRADE CORN



will command a premium this fall.

Be assured of your grades before shipping by checking with the same equipment used in terminal markets and in the U. S. Grain Inspection Department.

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## Grain Carriers

Chicago, Ill.—Wheat amounting to 1,500 tons formed part of the cargo of five barges that arrived Aug. 14 from the Illinois waterway.

Hourly pay of an engineman in freight service is \$1.28, while an inter-city truck driver is paid but 47 cents, according to the *Railway Age*, which is one reason trucks can compete for short haul traffic.

Baltimore, Md.—The Baltimore Ass'n of Commerce on Aug. 6 filed a brief with the Interstate Commerce Commission asking that the present basis on water and rail rates on grain thru Baltimore be continued.

Washington, D. C.—A suit has been filed by 134 railroad companies in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia attacking the validity of the new railroad pension law as exceeding the powers of Congress.

Chicago, Ill.—Interstate Commerce Commissioner B. H. Meyer held a conference here recently with railroad commissioners of the Western states on the proposed findings of the Commission in the Western grain rate case.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 42,820 cars during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 4, against 29,657 during the like week of 1933, as reported by the American Ry. Ass'n. The heavy movement the first week of the month is due to the sharp advance in the price of corn, wheat and oats at that time.

The privy council at London on July 26 dismissed the appeal of Paterson Steamships, Ltd., from the decision ordering the payment of \$16,072 to the Continental Grain Co. for damage to 96,069 bus. of wheat and barley in the steamship *Mondoc* stored for the winter at Montreal. Moisture caused part of the cargo to heat.

Ogdensburg, N. Y.—A hearing will be held at Ogdensburg Sept. 13 on ex-lake grain rates thru Ogdensburg into New England territory. Buffalo shippers claim Ogdensburg has an advantage in that the rate to Ogdensburg is  $\frac{3}{4}$  cent more than to Buffalo, while the rate out of Ogdensburg is much lower than the rate out of Buffalo.

New Orleans, La.—The New Orleans Board of Trade has filed a brief in its complaint against two steamship companies for exacting the unreasonable rate of \$5.30 per ton on wheat from Pacific Coast to Gulf ports. The rate on corn in the other direction is only \$2.50 and is remunerative. The Board of Trade declares that surplus production of wheat was yearly moving westward and rates should be made with a view to the proper distribution of this surplus through the states of the union, particularly those of the southeast where little or no wheat is grown.

## Transit on Drouth Shipments

At a meeting of the carriers at Chicago the following interpretation of application of drouth relief rates on grain was agreed upon:

Transit privileges under the emergency rates will apply on whole grains in and whole grains out, on the basis of reduced rates from origin to destination, where transit privileges are now authorized. In instances where there is no published through rate, and the rate is based on local in and proportional out, the reduction shall revert back to the original point of origin, and not be confined to only the proportional factor. Also, the total rate shall be reduced, rather than the separate factors.

The origin date shall govern as to transit tonnage, which will only apply to added counties when originating on and after the date the county was added in the tariff.

Claims for refund under the emergency rates must be filed within 60 days from date of delivery.

## Emergency Reduction in Wheat and Flour Rates from Pacific Northwest

The Chicago Board of Trade, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, St. Louis Merchants Exchange and Kansas City Board of Trade have joined in petitioning the carriers to consider their plan for a reduction in rates on wheat and flour from North Pacific Coast territory to eastern and southeastern consuming sections, at the same time they consider the later request by Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace for a reduction to 50 cents to all gateways, Duluth, Minneapolis, the Missouri River, St. Louis, Peoria and Chicago, with a 25-cent rate per 100 lbs. from St. Louis and Peoria to the Southeast.

The Exchanges state that "the present 65 $\frac{1}{2}$  cent rate to the central markets is too high to permit an all-rail movement, and, unless reduced, the pressure of the surplus wheat supply will be felt in the tidewater markets; and this will result in not only a lower price to the producer, but a demoralization of the eastern markets via the water routes. A lower rate to the central markets will tend to elevate the minimum price at tidewater and at the same time facilitate the gradual absorption of the surplus in the regular commercial channels via the rail routes without disturbance to the normal current prices for wheat produced in other sections of the country, especially if in addition necessary concessions are made in the rates from the central markets to the consuming territories in the east and southeast.

"The movement of the Pacific Northwest wheat and flour by water is, of course, upon rates which have no relation whatever to the grain rate adjustment of the rail carriers, and, therefore, the commercial effect of this movement is to demoralize to a considerable extent the grain and milling trade conditions. The effect of this competition has been depressing upon the price of wheat and flour in the central part of the United States even under the more favorable conditions of recent years. As the only outlet available this year is in domestic channels, the pressure by the water routes will obviously be greatly increased and the demoralization of eastern markets more severe.

"Wheat from the Pacific Northwest is now entering the South through the ports of New Orleans, Mobile, Norfolk and Newport News, and flour from the north Pacific tidewater mills is moving through New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, Tampa, Jacksonville, Brunswick, Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, Norfolk and Newport News. The entry of both wheat and flour into this territory involves expense of transferring from the water carriers, and the total charges to be considered are made up of the rail rates to the north Pacific ports, the water charges heretofore given, the transfer costs at the Atlantic and Gulf ports and the rates of rail or truck carriers therefrom. The movement into the interior by truck is increasing, and truck-competitive rates have been established by the rail lines."

Other exchanges indorsing the plan are Duluth Board of Trade, Milwaukee Grain and Stock Exchange, Omaha Grain Exchange, Peoria Board of Trade, St. Joseph Grain Exchange, and Sioux City Board of Trade.

## Hearing Ordered on Corn Wet Milling Code

Public hearing on a proposed code of fair competition for the corn wet milling industry which produces such corn products as starch, corn syrup, sugars, feed, and oils has been ordered for Aug. 23, by Acting Secretary of Agriculture Rexford G. Tugwell. The hearing will be held in the Carlton hotel, Washington, D. C.

The proposed code provides for a code authority to be made up of one representative each from 11 members of the industry, and prohibits unfair trade practices.

The corn refining industry has a total grinding capacity of about 120,000,000 bus. of corn a year.

Article XIV of the proposed code provides that where any provisions of the code conflict with a consent decree entered into by certain members of the industry in 1932, the code provisions would not be effective until a court order has modified the decree to eliminate such conflicts.

## Demurrage During Pacific Coast Strike

Large sums of money have accrued in demurrage charges on cars that could not be unloaded during the extended strike of the dock workers on the Pacific Coast.

The railroad companies have not fully decided whether they can waive the demurrage. When on hold track or when specific instructions have been given it is believed demurrage can be waived. When actually delivered on the dock it is thought that demurrage must be paid.

The carriers state that "we are not understood to be waiving any demurrage that has attached, for this the railroads cannot do, nor can the consignees be relieved by the railroads from paying any demurrage that has lawfully attached, for the published demurrage tariffs and rules pertaining thereto are in effect as the law of the land."

## Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

No. 26305, Robinson Grain Co. v. A. T. & S. F. By division 2. Dismissed. Rate, one carload, sunflower seed, in bulk, Mills, N. C., to Colorado Springs, Colo., not unreasonable.

No. 26100, Burrus Mill & Elevator Co. v. T. & P. By division 3. Dismissed. Demurrage charges assessed for detention of cars, wheat, Ft. Worth, Tex., in July, 1932, applicable and not unreasonable.

No. 26612, Farmers' Seed & Nursery Co., Minneapolis, Minn., v. C. & N. W. Unreasonable rates, sweetclover seed, between points in Minn., N. and S. D. and points in Minn., Mo., Ia., Kan., Neb., Ill., and Wis. Ask reparation.

No. 26615, Andalusia Grocery Co., Andalusia, Ala., v. C. of G. Unreasonable and unduly prejudicial rates, also in violation section 4, grain and grain products, Ohio and Mississippi River crossings to Andalusia, Ala., the undue preference being for stations on the L. & N. R. R. Co. Ask rates and reparation.

No. 26479, Fulton Chestnut Grain Co. v. C. B. & Q. By Examiner L. J. P. Fichthorn. Rate charged, carload, bulk shelled corn, Hamlet, Neb., to Deadwood, S. D., proposed to be found inapplicable but not otherwise unlawful. Applicable rate determined to have been 19 cents. Reparation of \$79.59 proposed.

No. 23598, Rea-Patterson Milling Co. v. M. P. By division 3. Upon further hearing finding in 172 I. C. C. 147, that shipments of wheat, carloads, points in Kansas and Oklahoma to Coffeyville, Kan., there milled into products and the products reshipped to Marshall, Mo., Omaha, Neb., and Clinton, Ia., were misrouted, affirmed. Reparation of \$2,229.24 was awarded.

In 25791, California Milling Co. v. Los Angeles & Salt Lake R. R., the complaint was dismissed, the Commission holding that the charge of \$2.25 a car assessed at Los Angeles, Cal., for second or subsequent stops of cars of grain for inspection was applicable and not unreasonable. "Quarantine regulations," said Chairman Lee, "are in the interest of the general public. As between the shipper and the carrier, the liability for the expense of additional services necessitated by such public regulations rests, not upon the carrier which transports an article which by its nature is subject to the regulations, but upon the shipper who puts the article in the channels of transportation."

No. 25980, Idaho Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers' Ass'n v. A. & R., a sub-number, H. L. Hammond v. Same, and No. 25946, Northwest Seed Co. v. O. S. L. Rates, alfalfa and red and alsike clover seed, points in Idaho and Utah to destinations in official territory, including Michigan and Virginia, and points in Kentucky, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, the Dakotas and Colorado, unreasonable to the extent they exceed or may exceed 35 per cent of constructive first class rates computed according to the formula in *Covey-Ballard Motor Co. v. Alton*, 174 I. C. C. 674. Reparation awarded. New rates are to be effective not later than November 15.

Kansas City, Mo.—Effective Aug. 22, the Burlington railroad will allow transit at Kansas City on grain originating at the following Iowa points when destined to St. Louis and points intermediate thereto on the Burlington: Glenwood, Balfour, Malvern, Hastings, Clark, Randolph, Anderson and Sidney.



# Feedstuffs

**Portland, Ore.**—Receipts of hay during July were 245 tons, compared with 426 tons in July, 1933.

**New Richmond, Wis.**—Feed dealers of this district held a get-together picnic Aug. 12, at Sucker Lake.

**San Francisco, Cal.**—July receipts of bran were 60 tons and of hay 648 tons, compared with bran 294 and hay 1,373 tons in July, 1933.

**Washington, D. C.**—The annual convention of the American Feed Control Officials will be held at the Raleigh Hotel, this city, Nov. 1 and 2.

**Cincinnati, O.**—During July this market received 270 tons of feed and 781 tons of hay compared with 180 tons of feed and 330 tons of hay in July, 1933.

**St. Louis, Mo.**—St. Louis received 1,464 tons of hay during July, compared with 528 tons in July, 1933. Shipments in July were 1,512 tons, compared with 312 tons in July, 1933.

**Seattle, Wash.**—Changes in the state feed law to be proposed to the 1935 legislature were considered at a meeting Aug. 15 called by Ralph Weaver, chairman of the feed control committee, northern division, Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n.

**Chicago, Ill.**—The Pure Milk Ass'n has ordered nearly 10,000 tons of soybean hay from southern and central Illinois for use by dairy farmers in the Chicago milk shed. So many of the dairy farmers have been unable to raise sufficient forage crops to meet feeding needs that as much as 30,000 tons may be purchased.

**Toledo, O.**—After three weeks' picketing a closed shop agreement was made Aug. 10 between the Larowe Milling Co. at Rossford and the Flour Mill, Grain Elevator and Cereal Workers' Union. No question of wages, hours or working conditions was involved. The company is a subsidiary of General Mills, Inc., and manufactures feed.

**Oil production** during the quarter ended June 30 used raw materials amounting to the following tonnage: flaxseed, 140,462; soybeans, 23,032; corn germs, 63,857; castor beans, 11,822; cottonseed, 371,497; peanuts, 4,479; and mustard seed, 124. The product was, in pounds, linseed oil, 98,025,913; soybean, 8,025,968; corn, 51,917,676; castor, 10,728,531; cottonseed, 340,030,861; peanut, 4,916,245; as reported by the Bureau of the Census.

**The supply of grain** per grain-consuming animal unit during the current season, in spite of the drouth, will be approximately 6 per cent greater and the supply of hay per hay-and-pasture-consuming animal unit will be approximately 17 per cent greater than otherwise might have been the case without the net downward adjustment in hog, cattle and sheep numbers and the net increase in forage pasture and hay crop plantings, due to the various commodity adjustment programs now being effectuated under the A. A. A., it was estimated Aug. 16 by Sec'y of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace. Approximately 58,101,000 tons of grain will be available to the estimated total of 106,129,000 grain-consuming animal units which will be on hand during the current season. This supply is the equivalent of .55 tons of grain per animal unit, as compared with .66 tons for 1933 and an average of .78 tons for the 1929-33 period.

## A. A. A. to Have Feed Commission

Sec'y Wallace has announced a live stock feed commission to conserve feed supplies. The commission is composed of Lawrence Westbrook, of the F. E. R. A.; Kieth Southard, of the F. S. R. C.; A. T. Esgate and C. R. Arnold, F. C. A.; C. W. Warburton, J. R. Mohler, W. A. Callendar, Phillip G. Murphy and Calvin Hoover, of the Department of Agriculture and the A. A. A.

Kansas bankers, the governor of the state and a director of the R. F. C. have about completed the organization of a corporation to finance the purchase of feed for live stock in the drouth area, the transactions to be made thru regular trade channels, and are awaiting action by the A. A. A.

## Feed Mfrs. Code Authority

R. M. Field, director of the code authority of the feed manufacturing industry, on Aug. 11 transmitted to all members of the industry a letter from A. F. Seay of St. Louis, chairman of the code authority, giving the names and offices of the code authority and stating that:

"At the organization meeting a tentative budget of expenses for the work of the code authority was prepared, and sent to Washington for approval. It is the desire of the code authority to administer this code carefully and thoroly, and yet at the same time to do this at the least possible expense to industry members. The work of administration will be handled thru the general office at Chicago.

"The question has been brought up of whether or not the code authority will appoint regional representatives. This will depend upon developments. It is hoped that it will not be necessary. We believe the members of the industry are sufficiently close to every situation so that violations will be reported to the code authority for investigation.

"The underlying principle in this whole idea of industrial codes is that industry shall be self-governing. It is therefore essential to the successful administration of the code in the interest of the feed manufacturing industry that all of you men engaged in the industry assist in the work of the code authority. You can do this by carefully checking any reported violations and sending the facts to the code authority. This does not mean merely salesmen's gossip. It is essential that only facts be sent in.

"Neither this code nor any other code can be adequately enforced by mere policing methods. The only real basis of enforcement will be a thoro co-operation among all members of the industry. There probably will be some violations due to misunderstanding which can easily be cleared up when the provisions and interpretations of the code are clearly understood by all. We believe intentional violations will be few and trust that thru mutual co-operation, it will be possible for this industry to be thoroly self governing and the administration of the code carried on at the least possible expense to the industry."

The members of the code authority are: Chairman, A. F. Seay, St. Louis, Mo.; J. E. Crowe, Denver, Colo.; H. L. Hammond, Boston, Mass.; P. G. Kinzer, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. A. McConnell, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. L. McGeorge, Memphis, Tenn., and H. W. Young, Hutchinson, Kan.

Director Field has been in constant touch with the NRA at Washington in an endeavor to comply with the requirement as to itemizing budget

of estimated expenses, and on Aug. 18 was still awaiting approval of budget and by-laws.

## Cattle on Feed

The number of cattle on feed for market in the eleven corn belt states on Aug. 1 was about 21% smaller than the number on feed Aug. 1, 1933, according to the estimate of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The number on feed Aug. 1 is indicated as the smallest for this date in at least 7 years.

A decrease of 30% or more in cattle feeding during the coming fall and winter is indicated by reports received from a large number of feeders giving the number of feeder cattle they expect to buy during the 5 months, August to December this year, and the number bought during the corresponding period in 1933. These reports indicate sharp decreases in all states with the decrease in the states west of the Mississippi River larger than in the states east of the river. Comparison with similar reports received a year ago shows that feeders expect to buy a much smaller proportion of feeder calves this year than last and an increased proportion of yearlings and very few cows and heifers.

The estimated number of cattle on feed Aug. 1 this year as a percentage of the number on Aug. 1, 1933, for the different states is as follows: Ohio, 90; Indiana, 70; Illinois, 75; Michigan, 75; Wisconsin, 82; Minnesota, 75; Iowa, 82; Missouri, 80; South Dakota, 77; Nebraska, 80; Kansas, 75; Corn Belt weighted, 78.9.

The corn industries Research Foundation reports total July grind of 11 refiners of products of corn of 5,721,252 bus., a decrease of about 13% from July grind of 1933.

## Donahue - Stratton Co. MILWAUKEE GRAIN & FEED

Elevator Capacity at Milwaukee 5,500,000 bushels

## ANALYSIS of FEEDS

**Complete \$5** Analysis includes protein, fat, fiber, moisture, ash, nitrogen free extract & carbohydrates. **Proteins, Fats and Fibers—\$1 each** Write for free moisture proof mailing tubes. **SECURITY TESTING LABORATORY** Medical Arts Bldg. Burlington, Iowa

## What Do You Need in Preparing Feeds?

Check below the items in which you are interested and mail to Information Bureau, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, and information on where to get what you want will be immediately sent you.

Attrition mills	Iron oxide
Alfalfa meal	Kelp
Beet pulp	Linseed meal, cake
Blood, dried	Meat meal, scrap
Bone meal	Mill feeds
Brewer's dried grains	Minerals
Buttermilk, dried, semi-solid	Mineral mixtures
Calcium, carbonate, phosphate	Molasses
Cocoonut oil meal	Oyster shell, crushed
Cod liver oil	Peanut meal
Charcoal	Peat moss
Commercial feeds	Phosphates, rock
Corn germ meal	Potassium, chlorid
Cottonseed meal, cake	Iodide
Feed mixers	Poultry grits
Feed concentrates	Salt
Feeders for mills	Sardine oil
Fish meal	Screenings
Formulas	Sesame meal
Gluten, feed, meal	Skim milk, dried
Hammer mills	Soybean, meal
Iodine	Tankage
	Vegetable oil
	Yeast for feeding

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# Poultry Feeds and Feeding

It costs just about as much to feed an unproductive hen as it does to feed a good layer. If you want good feed to produce good results in farm flocks see that the flocks are culled.

The only reason for including fibre in a poultry feed is to supply bulk. Recent experiments have proved that fowls digest practically no fibre, and that due to a short digestive system little fibre is needed.

Laying hens show great toleration in feeds, particularly of the variable proteins and carbohydrates. The digestive system of a fowl breaks down the feeds into comparatively few simple chemical compounds readily absorbed by the cells of the body. The feed adaptability of poultry probably accounts for the markedly successful results from so many different feed formulas.

**Washington, D. C.**—The production of eggs on Aug. 1 was 10 per cent less than on that date a year earlier, and 20 per cent less than the August 1 average of the 5 years, 1927-31. Part of the decrease was due to the smaller size of the laying flocks, which contained 3 per cent fewer layers than a year ago and 10 per cent fewer than the 5-year average. The decrease in eggs laid per hen is due almost wholly to the severity of the drouth in the Central States, and the shrinkage in size of flocks is mostly in that area. The decrease compared with last August 1 in the production of eggs in the North Central states is 17 per cent and in the South Central states 13 per cent.—Crop Reporting Board.

**Sioux City, Ia.**—The Southern Crushed Shell Co., a name under which Wm. F. Lorenz, Jr., operates, is respondent in a complaint to the Federal Trade Commission that he is misrepresenting his product to be oyster shell, that he has an office at Gulfport, Miss., that a letter of the Dept. of Agriculture refers to his "Leading Brand Shell" and that the Iowa State College has recommended his product. None of these representations are true. The product is in fact fresh water mussel shell. The Commission holds that these and other misleading representations have a tendency to deceive the public and unfairly to divert trade to the respondent company from its competitors. Lorenz will be remembered as the promoter of an oat hulling machine with headquarters at Marshalltown or Waterloo, Ia.

## Molting Hens Need Feed

A mistaken theory is that molting hens need little feed because production of eggs stops when a hen goes into molt.

Mitchell, Card and Hamilton found that in Leghorn hens weighing from 1 to 5 lbs. from 20 to 25 per cent of the protein of the bird's entire body was in the feathers. Similarly, except for the fat in nearly mature pullets, the feathers contained 12 to 21 per cent of the bird's gross energy. That is enough to indicate that molting hens need feed.

About 12 per cent of feather weight is nitrogen, and the feathers of an average 4 lb. pullet contains as much nitrogen as 10 eggs. The food requirement is more than that for 10 eggs, however, because the feathers are high in sulphur. Dietary sulphur is found in two of the amino acids of protein, cystine and methionine. The principal sulphur bearing amino acid for the hen is cystine, present only in small amounts in many proteins commonly used in poultry feeds.

Consequently the hen wastes a lot of good protein to get enough cystine to fill feathering requirements. Some feeding authorities suggest that molting hens be fed plenty of wheat, corn, oats and milk because these contain a little more cystine than is commonly found in other poultry feeds.

## Granite Grit for Poultry

Nature did not give the chicken teeth, but it did make provision for the grinding or "chewing" of the food in the gizzard with the help of grit. But the grit must be hard, insoluble granite grit, otherwise the chicken can do no better "chewing" job than a toothless person.

Some poultry raisers attempt to supply grit in the form of limestone or oyster shells, but neither of these are satisfactory as grinding material, for they dissolve very readily in the gizzard.

Granite grit, however, supplies the hen's need for teeth, because it is one of the hardest minerals known. Only topaz, corundum and diamonds are harder.

Poultrymen can maintain much better health in flocks by keeping a liberal supply of granite grit before them at all times.

When chickens are being fed a soluble grit and fail to receive a hard grit, numerous digestive troubles often occur, frequently resulting in certain type of paralysis, slow and irregular growth, diarrhea in chicks, crop bound condition, cannibalism and feather eating, poor feather growth, and other disturbances.

Because soft soluble grits do not do a thorough job of grinding the feed into small particles and breaking down the fibers so that the digestive juices can go to work, the digestion is incomplete. This not only leads to these digestive troubles, but it also results in an actual waste of feed which goes thru the intestinal tract without being used by the chicken.

Keeping granite grit before chickens at all times will help to prevent digestive troubles. It will also make digestion complete, eliminating waste of feed. Since a hen will eat only a pound or two of grit a year, the cost of maintaining the health of flocks with granite grit will be only 2 or 3 cents per bird per year.

Most commercial feeds are completely balanced with respect to their mineral content. To add additional minerals in the form of limestone simply destroys the mineral balance of the ration, harmfully interfering with digestion by overtaxing the system with an excess of minerals.

Birds can be given all the granite grit they can consume without fear of endangering the mineral balance for granite grit is insoluble in acid and its function is completely mechanical.

O. B. Kent of the poultry service department of the Quaker Oats Co. has found that birds will consume about twice as much granite grit as they will oyster shells, stating that "a grit that does not appeal to the bird's eye is not readily eaten by them, and with most grits the birds eat several times as much oyster shells as they do grit. We find that the hens consume more grain, keep in better flesh, and do better with granite grit than when they are supplied with grit that is readily soluble in acid."

The Nebraska State Railway Commission has asked Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace to make an additional 25-cent loan on sealed corn.

Little Rock, Ark.—The American Soybean Ass'n began its annual convention here Aug. 22, holding the closing session at Marianna, Aug. 25.



Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,  
Brewers' Dried Grains Malt Sprouts  
ANHEUSER-BUSCH ST. LOUIS

## Northeastern Producers Council To Meet

The annual meeting of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council will be held at Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 13-14.

The Council is an organization of poultry interests in New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia. Its purpose is to combine the efforts of all poultry organizations and state agencies in northeastern states.

At the head of the Council's marketing com'te is Prof. H. E. Botsford, Cornell. James E. Rice heads the breed improvement com'te, and Prof. L. C. Norris is chairman of the feeding and nutrition com'te.

## Estimating Feed Requirements for Poultry

A general purpose rule for estimating the amount of feed necessary to carry poultry from the hatching stage to maturity is that each 100 birds will consume 10 lbs. of feed the first week, 20 lbs. the second, 30 lbs. the third, 40 lbs. the fourth, with continued 10 lb. rises each week until the 10th, when 100 lbs. will be consumed. Then the increase in feed consumption tapers off, and can be figured at approximately 5 lbs. per week until 170 lbs. is reached in the 24th week, normally considered the approximate adult age.

On this basis a bird would require approximately 25 lbs. of feed from hatching to maturity, an estimate subject to variations for the breeds and growing conditions. Light breeds develop more quickly on less feed, while the

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## Practical Poultry Farming

By L. M. Hurd

This revised and enlarged edition is right up-to-date and contains all important discoveries in poultry raising made in recent years.

Mr. Hurd, from his experience both as a poultry farmer and college instructor, has revised the text and pictures throughout. The book contains the latest information on feeding, a complete discussion of the new vitamin G, practical information on the two-story poultry house and heating, disinfecting incubators, battery brooding and raising chicks on screened platforms, and the latest discoveries in treating pests and diseases, including Leukemia, and the newest information on disinfecting houses. This edition also describes the new methods of feeding turkeys.

This book is printed on enamel book paper from large type and well bound in cloth. Its 480 pages divided into 23 chapters and illustrated by over 200 engravings, teems with helpful, practical information. Price \$2.50 f.o.b. Chicago; shipping weight two pounds.

Grain & Feed Journals

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heavier breeds require more time and feed, and the growing conditions that surround the birds will manifestly have a direct influence on their development.

## New York Dealers Concerned Over Crops

Meeting at Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 16, members of the New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n manifested keen interest in the national and local crop situation, due to its influence on the feed business.

Delos James, Agricultural Service Department, Chamber of Commerce of the U. S., gave detailed statistics on crop conditions, particularly as they related to New York State; estimated cattle and poultry feeding requirements, and reviewed business conditions.

H. R. Varney, New York State College of Agriculture, anticipated increased demand for hay and straw by dairy men, and predicted the supply would be a little lower than normal.

F. M. McIntyre, pres. of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, traced the progress of the retail feed code and looked forward to its early approval by the NRA.

The business session was closed with informal discussions of local problems. Attendance exceeded 100.

## Allied Mills Profits Increase

The Allied Mills, operating feed manufacturing plants in six cities, in its recently issued report to stockholders, shows net earnings of \$888,444.88 for the year ended June 30, against \$382,226.16 for the preceding fiscal year.

Consolidated balance sheet as of June 30 disclosed total assets of \$8,115,420, an increase of almost \$2,000,000 over the \$6,255,033 reported at the close of the preceding fiscal year. The increased investment in capital assets during the recent fiscal term was brought about by the addition of the feed and soy bean plants and the distillery plant which have been in operation since January, 1934.

During the current year, the company has constructed a new feed plant and soybean plant at Portsmouth, Va., this new addition having been deemed advisable on account of the water transportation, which made possible the development of new territory.

Several years ago, the company purchased the old Atlas Distillery part of which was converted into a plant for the processing of soybeans. When the repeal of the eighteenth amendment became almost a certainty, a careful survey was made, and it was decided to rehabilitate the remaining property. For this purpose the Century Distilling Co. was formed, which is wholly owned by Allied Mills, Inc., and there has now been built a distillery on this property complete with the most modern equipment.

The distillery is equipped to degerminate corn and to dry the spent grains after distillation. This produces corn germ meal and distillers dried grains, which are very desirable ingredients for the mixed feed business. In addition, corn oil, which is readily marketable, is extracted from the corn germ at the adjoining soybean plant.

The Harvest is past, the summer is ending, and no one has been saved by the code. —Sec'y E. J. Smiley.

## Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton for standard bran and gray shorts for September delivery:

		St. Louis		Kansas City	
		Bran	Shorts	Bran	Shorts
July	7.....	17.50	19.60	15.85	18.15
July	14.....	19.85	22.15	18.05	21.35
July	21.....	20.80	25.25	19.75	23.65
July	28.....	20.85	25.00	19.05	23.65
Aug.	4.....	22.00	26.50	20.40	25.50
Aug.	11.....	24.00	27.50	22.25	26.50
Aug.	18.....	22.50	....	21.00	25.15

## New Feed Trade-Marks

Albert Angell, Burlington, Wis., has registered the words "Wire-Flor-Ration" as trade-mark No. 352,122 for poultry feeds.

Albers Bros. Milling Co., Portland, Ore., has registered the words "Dubl-Duty" as trade-mark No. 350,877, for poultry feed.

The Laurinburg Milling Co., Laurinburg, N. C., has registered a picture of a girl with geese and the words "Goose Girl" as a trade-mark, No. 348,279, for stock and poultry feed.

The Allied Mills, Chicago, Ill., has registered trade-marks Nos. 349,451, 349,453, 349,454, 349,455, containing the words "Cotton Belt," "National Dairy," "Tropical" and "Universal Dairy" for live stock and poultry feeds.

## "Helping the Farmer"

A startling lack of understanding of basic farm problems characterizes the efforts of professional farm leaders. "They build up fantastic ogres and then crash down upon these straw men, stick out their chests, and collect more fees from the farmer."

Assailing the farmers' markets has been a major part of the agitators' work. Sometimes these efforts grow into serious legislation. In 1915 North Dakota came under the control of a small group of leaders who had played upon the farmers' prejudices. They were committed to a program of putting the state direct in the business of banking, home building, buying and selling grain, operating terminal elevators and flour mills.

Disaster was the consequence. In 1917 the state debt was \$462,000. It zoomed to \$33,000,000 in 1927. This meant an increase per capita from 63 cents to \$52.02.

A trail of disaster has followed in the wake of the professional farm leader since the end of the war and there is not one fragment of evidence to indicate the farmer has ever been aided by the professionals.

## Cacklings!!

EVIDENTLY proposing to give her owner something to crow about a hen in the flock of N. B. McVitty of the Dry Run community in Pennsylvania, laid an egg in which was found a badly corroded 1917 dime. The corrosion seems to indicate that the hen's system, after brave digestive efforts, finally concluded that the job of laying silver eggs is just too much for a hen.

\* \* \*

A JOB for Ripley is investigation of an egg laid by a hen owned by Councilor T. R. Reed at Kincardine, Can. The egg is reported to be inscribed with the face of a clock. Even the hour marks are present.

\* \* \*

THE DEATH of "Blackie," a 10-year-old Ancona laying hen, is mourned in Albany, Ore. "Blackie" was a good mother as well as a good layer. Given the job of raising a family of turkeys last year she boldly tackled the task and did a good job of it.

\* \* \*

MRS. FINIS RUPE at Marshfield, Mo., has a hen that pooh-poohs the idea that one egg is a day's work for one hen. The proud bird laid three eggs in one day, fastened together at the ends.

\* \* \*

NOT TO BE OUT-DONE by Mrs. Rupe's triple egg producer, Charles T. Schue, city fireman at Elyria, O., reports an 18 ounce hen in his flock that laid four eggs, one right after the other, with a total weight for the four eggs of 6 ounces. Lady Dynamite!

\* \* \*

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS have been conducted with injecting serums into hatching eggs to produce baby chicks of various colors. Why not present each hen with a vanity case?

## F.S.R.C. to Buy Soybean Hay

Under the soybean hay purchase plan the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation is ready to purchase between 50,000 and 150,000 tons of soybean hay of a grade equal to or better than U. S. No. 2, at \$15 per ton, to conserve the soybean hay crop as a step toward alleviating the serious shortage of forage feeds which threatens the drought regions.

## Wet Fattening Mash Recommended

By H. L. WILCKE, of Iowa State College.

A wet "fattening" mash is recommended for maintaining the body weight of laying birds, particularly the young pullets which are just coming into production. If the weather is hot and the pullets have not become accustomed to eating the proper amount of scratch grain, they will lose weight and go into a partial or complete molt.

Noon is the best time to feed the wet mash—a fattening mash consisting of a simple mixture such as equal parts of ground corn and ground oats with 5 per cent of dried milk (either skim-milk or buttermilk may be used). If desired, the dried milk may be omitted and the grain mixture moistened with liquid milk.

Not more than 2 pounds of wet mash should be given to each 100 birds, for they must not be allowed to cut down on their consumption of dry mash. Any mash remaining after it has been before the birds for 20 to 30 minutes should be removed.

A second method recommended for maintaining the body weight is to close the dry mash hoppers for a part of the day, preferably in late afternoon, and to feed grain liberally, perhaps in a hopper. The first method is preferred, however, tho either one will help to prevent summer molting, the result of a loss in body weight.

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## Adding Linseed Meal to a Ration

Fourteen experiments have been conducted at the Nebraska Station, in which 1,114 lambs have been used to determine the advisability of adding linseed meal to a ration of shelled corn and alfalfa hay. The feeding periods have averaged 76 days. The addition of linseed meal to this standard ration has increased the average daily gain from .32 pound to .37 pound. One ton of linseed meal has on the average replaced approximately 40 bushels of shelled corn and one ton of alfalfa hay.

Since linseed meal is a valuable feed from the standpoint of shortening the feeding period, it was fed to all except one check lot in the experiments reported in this bulletin. One lot was fed shelled corn, linseed meal, and alfalfa hay in order to make a direct comparison with alfalfa meal and various alfalfa molasses meals.

The addition of linseed meal to a shelled corn and alfalfa hay ration increased the average daily gain .03 pound as compared to an increase of .05 pound in the fourteen trials just discussed. The replacement value of one ton of linseed meal in the three trials under consideration was 34 bushels of shelled corn and 1400 pounds of alfalfa hay, or somewhat less than the average value obtained from fourteen trials at the Nebraska Station. However, with the exception of the first trial, the addition of linseed meal to the standard ration of shelled corn and alfalfa hay was decidedly beneficial.

The lambs fed alfalfa meal consumed more feed and made more rapid and more economical gains than those fed alfalfa hay. One ton of alfalfa meal replaced 2,878 pounds of alfalfa, 130 pounds of shelled corn, and 7 pounds of linseed meal. No alfalfa meal was refused or wasted, while approximately 10 per cent of the alfalfa hay was refused, which accounts for a part of the high replacement value of the alfalfa meal.

The difference was more pronounced in the first two trials in which 60-to-65-pound lambs were used than in the third trial when heavy black-faced lambs were fed. The lambs fed alfalfa meal were easier to keep on feed. They were also apparently better able to handle the heavy grain ration, as evidenced by the death loss, which was almost 15 per cent where alfalfa hay was fed and only 4 per cent where alfalfa meal was fed. In most cases, the lambs were found dead in the morning. None of them was noted to be out of condition before it died, which seemed to indicate that overeating was the cause of death.

In a test at the Illinois Station, it was found that the lambs self-fed alfalfa meal and cracked corn ate more feed and gained more rapidly but required more feed for 100 pounds gain than lambs hand-fed shelled corn and alfalfa hay. In the trial conducted at the Illinois Station, however, one-third of a pound more corn per lamb daily was consumed by the self-fed lot than by the hand-fed group. In the three trials reported in this bulletin an attempt was made to cause the lambs receiving alfalfa hay to consume as much corn as was consumed by those getting alfalfa meal. In doing this, it was difficult to keep the lambs fed whole alfalfa on feed, which doubtless contributed to the larger amount of feed being required for 100 pounds of gain.

Alfalfa molasses meal and alfalfa meal were practically equal when fed to lambs crowded to the limit on corn. No significant differences were noted so far as feed consumption, gains, or feed required for 100 pounds of gain were concerned.

The results obtained in these three trials agreed with those reported by Fox in that the substitution of cracked corn for shelled corn when fed with linseed meal and alfalfa molasses meal caused the lambs to consume somewhat more feed and to make larger and more economical gains. However, the differences are small. The principal advantage in

feeding cracked corn was that the lambs stayed on feed better. The death loss was also lower. Possibly the reason for this may be attributed to the fact that the lambs did not pick out the corn as they did where shelled corn was mixed with alfalfa molasses meal.—Nebraska Bulletin 259.

## Less Demand for Cottonseed Meal

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 18.—Aside from minor rallies cottonseed meal has worked consistently lower on lack of support with prices for the week off from \$2.75 to \$3.25. Profit taking and hedging have tended to weaken the market as has also liquidation of the past few days. September and October sold from a high of \$35 to a low on Saturday of \$32, while December and January dropped from a high of \$35.75 to \$33. A material slowing up in demand has curtailed investment trading to a considerable extent and the market has been largely dominated by outside influences as well as the indications of any earlier starting of the mills than was generally anticipated thus relieving the fear that available supplies for the near future would be insufficient.

## Over 52,000 Feed and Forage Loans

More than 52,000 feed and forage loans for approximately \$4,400,000 have been made to farmers and stockmen in the primary, emergency drouth areas during the past six weeks prior to Aug 13, according to George Susens in the emergency crop and feed loan section of the F.C.A.

According to Mr. Susens, the demand for feed and forage loan in the primary, emergency areas is now at its peak, but he pointed out that the emergency crop and feed loan offices in the field have already disbursed loans to almost nine-tenths of the farmers and stockmen who have applied for assistance. About 60,000 applications for the loans have been received. The average size loan to purchase feed for livestock for one month is about \$90. All feed and forage loans in the emergency areas are being made in monthly installments and disbursements are now running around \$1,000,000 a week.

## Feed and Live Stock Survey

A special feed and livestock survey among over 500,000 farmers all over the country to be made by the crop and livestock estimating service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at the request of the drouth relief service of AAA.

The inquiry will assemble facts as of Aug. 16 as to the nation's feed supplies in relation to livestock, by counties, in drouth and non-drouth areas. The survey will show what quantities of grain and hay are available for animal feeding. It will locate the areas in which there is a surplus of feed crops for sale.

Another feature of the survey will be an effort to locate areas in which livestock numbers will need to be reduced because of feed shortage, to ascertain the number of animals which farmers would have disposed of by next spring under ordinary circumstances, and what additional number will have to be disposed of because of shortage of feed or high prices of feed. The survey will locate areas in which farmers have sufficient feed supplies to permit the taking on of some additional livestock.

## To Feed Wheat on Farms

Thruout sections in the Southwest, particularly in Eastern and South Central Kansas, where a fair crop of wheat was raised, but where corn and other forage crops turned out a failure it is expected that a large amount of wheat will be fed on farms this crop year in order to keep on hand farm animals enough to continue farming for the next crop. This extra feeding of wheat in those sections and elsewhere will go along with the reduction in farm animals to ease the bad situation that is certain to arise from the abnormal shortage of corn, but it will be greatly aggravated on the other hand by the shortage of oats, and all other feeds that in the past years went along with corn crops good or bad as a large portion of animal feed.—H. C. Donovan, statistician Thomson & McKinnon.

## Don't Pay Code Assessments in Other Industries

We have been trying for several weeks to get accurate information on assessments which might affect members of the feed trade. Our efforts, however, have been largely unsuccessful and we have now written direct to General Johnson suggesting that N. R. A. issue regular bulletins advising what code assessments have been approved together with data on who is to pay and the basis of payment.

We believe Johnson will take kindly to our suggestion as need for such information must be general. You'll get any definite information we can obtain in a special bulletin. Watch for it and in the meantime, we repeat, don't pay any code assessment unless you are sure it is okeh. If in doubt, pending receipt of our bulletin, write the code authority in question for proof that N. R. A. has officially approved its budget and the collection of assessments from firms such as yours—not principally engaged in the business governed by that code.—D. K. Steenbergh, sec'y National Federation of Feed Ass'ns.

## Feed Code Making Slow Progress

The code of fair competition for the feed trade is still making slow progress. This time it is being held up because the various advisory boards have been slow in getting their reports (which must accompany the code when it is submitted to General Johnson for signature) to Miss Borden. Aug. 14 two of these reports, one from the industrial advisory board and the other from the labor advisory board, were still missing.

After the code reaches Johnson it must still be submitted to the review and policy boards of NRA before it can be approved. Just how long this may take we do not know but our current guess is that the code will be signed and in effect within another month.

This further delay is, of course, to be regretted but we predict that the code which evolves will be so satisfactory to the trade that it will justify our long wait and months of hard work.—David K. Steenbergh, sec'y Nat'l Federation of Feed Ass'ns.

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## GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

### Gear Motors for Head Drives

The controlling factor in elevator leg operation is the speed of the head pulley that will completely discharge the buckets. With a pulley of given diameter there is a correct speed, to depart from which is to drop grain down the leg.

With slow sources of power such as the water-wheel, steam or oil engine the problem was mostly one of power transmission to the cupola countershaft, requiring only moderate speed reduction by sprockets and chain to elevator head pulley.

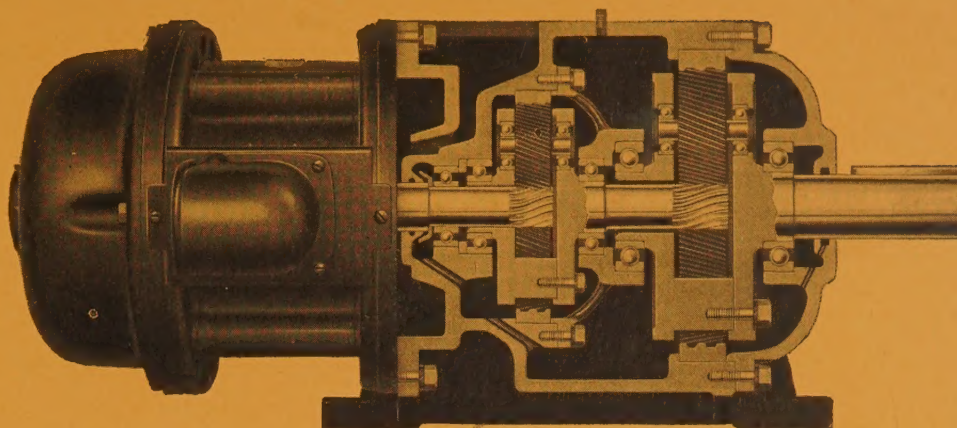
For economy in first cost and for efficiency in operation electric motors are usually run at comparatively high speeds such as 1,800 r.p.m., necessitating a great reduction in the speed between the motor and the head pulley.

Elevator builders were among the first to see the necessity of providing some form of speed reduction to utilize the electric motor economically. A few regularly supplying equipment to elevators undertook to design a reduction unit, but some of these efforts were merely a multiplication of parts to get out of order if not almost constantly watched.

When engineers of the General Electric Co. tackled the problem, with their previous experience in designing motors to operate safely in the dusty atmosphere of the grain elevator, they saw at once that a self-contained reduction gear in the same casing with the motor was the correct solution. By combining the gear in the same frame as the motor, and with the gear covered by the cover plate of the motor the work of adjusting the gear to the motor was transferred from the field of the elevator builder to the machine shop of the factory. The combination provided the builder with a trouble-free unit easy to install and certain to give satisfaction to the owner. Millwrights have no opportunity to prevent its perfect performance.

Knowing that the gears are to be operated in exact alignment the manufacturer can choose the style of gear conducive to quiet running and the transmission of the maximum amount of useful energy from the electric current supplied. With definite alignment the gears can be machined to precision.

Hidden within the casing is a fine piece of



Cut-away View of Double Reduction Gear.

mechanical engineering, as will be seen in the cut-away engraving herewith, showing the compactness of the planetary style of reduction gear and the several ball bearings. A planetary gear reduction consists of three steel helical planet gears meshing on the outside with a stationary ring gear, and in the center with the shaft.

This cut-away view is typical of the 300 series G. E. Gear Motors, double reduction units with output shaft speeds from 63.5 to 13 r.p.m., covering every requirement of the elevator. Air-ducts provide ample cooling air to motor. The low speed shaft of the first stage is of heat-treated alloy steel, pressed and keyed into the steel plate forming the outer head of the planet cage. The shaft and head are welded circumferentially at both faces. A single steel forging forms the output shaft and outer head of planet cage of second stage. The helical planet gears of first stage are of Textolite, those of second stage are of steel. The outer ring stationary gears are of semi-steel.

Practically any desired speed can be obtained from 600 to 13 r.p.m., from  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 75 h.p., with single phase, polyphase or direct current motors of 1,800 r.p.m. The Textolite gears absorb shock loads, have long life and are quiet in operation.

In the engraving is shown a 3-h.p. squirrel

cage gear motor, 103 r.p.m., driving a cleaner leg in a grain elevator, the sprockets and chain being employed for transmission rather than speed reduction.

The saving of 10 to 20 per cent of the power required to drive a leg by gear reduction drive in the course of time pays for the investment.

### Elevator Dust \$15 per Ton

Oil cake and meal and many other by-product feeds have advanced in price so sensationally it is not surprising that elevator dust should join the procession.

This product has been given away or burned in years past; but during the period of high prices brought on by the world war many elevators sacked the dust and sold it. At a few houses equipment was installed for bulk loading of dust into cars for sale.

At current price levels it is more profitable to sell dust and buy coal than to burn the dust.

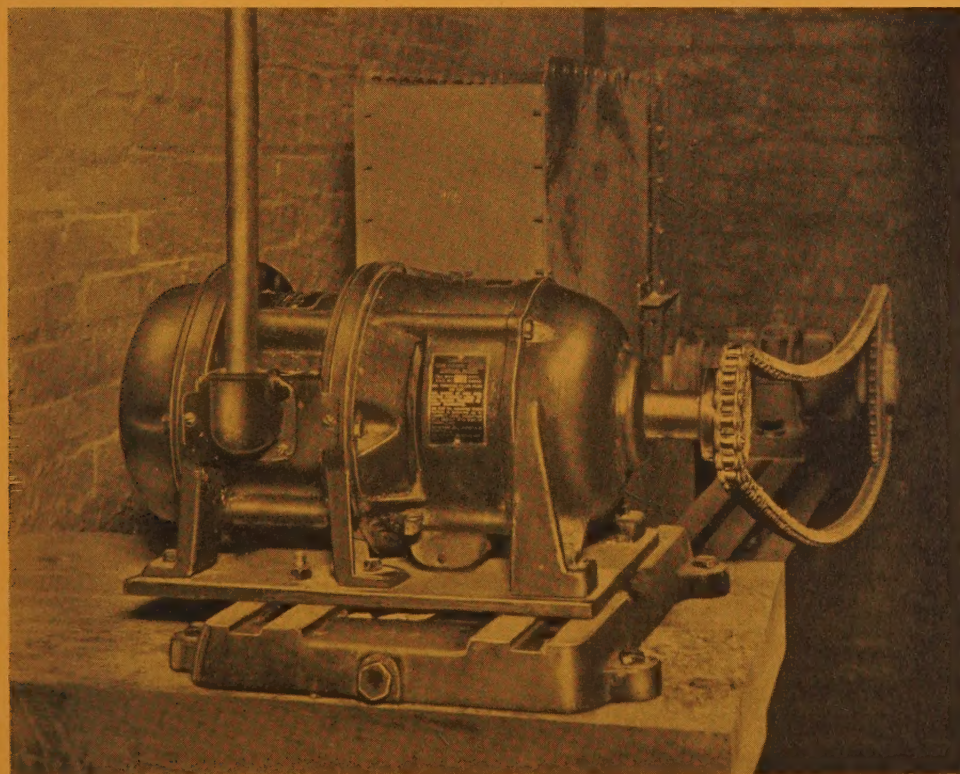
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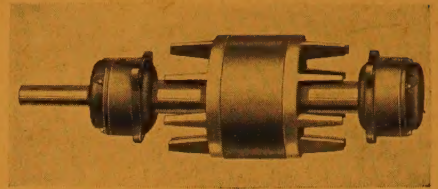
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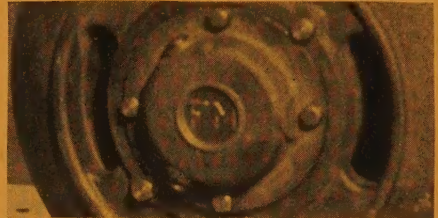
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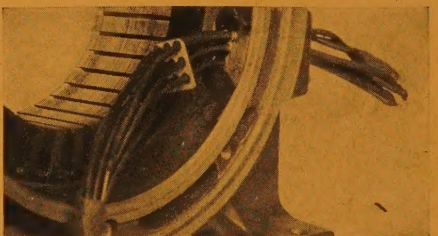
Complete rotor assembly with cartridge-type sealed ball bearings. Note rotor winding is of one-piece construction.



Lubricate sealed ball bearings once a year with tube contained lubricant. Bearings, dust tight. No lubrication drip.



Group wound coils—an entire phase group in a single piece of wire—lead connections from each group welded, not soldered or brazed.



Sealed-in leads through frame opening—anchored permanently. No chance for strain on field leads.



Slot insulation—self locking by means of cuff construction — permanent and additional protection for field windings.



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